PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information. &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,762—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
14th Apl.	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6622
12th ,,	ARABIA	7923		
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	6894
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd June	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA	7451		
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	8294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912		
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
CARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May ,,
SIERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun, ,,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	29th May ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
6, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FEB. 1ST.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single, Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles or Liverpool.	600	1950	595	*820	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.		Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
B	Sutton Hall	4500	Mar	7	Mar	21	Apr	3	Apr	10
B	Crewe Hall	4330	,,	11	,,	23	,,	9	,,	15
B	Bradford Hall	5809	,,	24	Apr	5	,,	16	,,	21
B	Branksome Hall	9000	,,	30	,,	12	,,	25	May	1
A	City of Calcutta	11000	Apr	24	May	7	May	16	,,	21
B	Merton Hall	7000	,,	14	Apr	28	,,	11	,,	18
									Direct.	
B	Prome	4400	May	1	May	15	,,	27	June	2
A	City of Agra	4330	,,	14	,,	28	June	9	,,	16
B	City of Karachi	5800	,,	24	June	6	,,	16	,,	21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	9 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	10 Apr.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	12 Apr.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	13 Apr.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

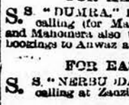
FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
7th April, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
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Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S.N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about. 1906
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Blaffer	6766	20th ,,
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	7th May ,,
* FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radcovich	5834	2nd June ,,
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July ,,
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	29th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	P. Ivellich	6346	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon,	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 608.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the st. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company whion takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

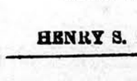
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	P. Ivellieb	6,316	29th April, 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE,
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1906.
R. RUBATINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May ,,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 6 years	900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816 : 2nd Class, Rs. 523, Special Rates for Missionaries. and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Apr., 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Scialfo	17th May ,,
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th June ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 221.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Bombay Road, No. 59.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs of made to Order,—Chuneia No. 9,

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105 MEDOW'S STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE GORGONZOLA PARMESAN and ENGLISH CHEDDAR CHEESE.
CAMEMBERT and MENANTHA CHEESE in tins.
MORTADELLA in tins and on cut ; SALAMEITALIAN ; HAM and BACON.
MACCARONI ; VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, LENTILLES, HARICOT BEANS.
PURE OLIVE OIL, and WINE VINEGAR (Italian) BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose.)
SALTED ANCHOVIES (loose), CALAMATTA GREEK OLIVES in tins.
Various other kind of Provision and Oilmanstores in tins and bottles all fresh; and just unpacked.
MARSALA (TRAPPANI) highest awards the best wine. VERMOUTH (ITALIAN and FRENCH) CHIANTI (by Nencioni) first in all Exhibitions.
GRIGNOLINO CLARET sold by us is the GENUINE ARTICLE much appreciated Rs. 10 per doz. bots.
ELISIR CHINA (liqueur) a tonic restorative.

EASTER 1906.
MONGINI BROTHERS.

EASTER NOVELTIES
JUST ARRIVING
EASTER EGGS in fancy Basket from As. 8.
NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
DUTCH SHOES,
BASKETS, etc., etc,
ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS,
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams :—"Imogen," Bombay.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subject to. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps in heriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA' Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says :—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS, CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

PHILLIPS, & Co., have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

BECK'S
PILSENER BEER
KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS.

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling

A RELIABLE AND PURE

MALT AND HOP BEER,

tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.
(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

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CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;
STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;
PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.
A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for
TWENTY SHILLINGS.

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25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

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ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
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PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
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EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—
Boots, Shoes and Leather.
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Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery.
Hardware and Machinery.
Photographic and Optical Goods
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.
Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : "ANDARES, LONDON."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OPPOSITE ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOLS.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

RETURN VISIT RETURN VISIT

OF THE

EMPIRE BIOSCOPE.

WHIRLING THE WORLDS:—A voyage to lands unknown by Motorcar, Airship and Submarine. This picture alone lasts over twenty minutes and comprises 15,000 photographs. It is the essence of real pantomime and the picture tells a completely connected story of a trip to the sun.

And many others too numerous to mention, for further particulars see hand bills.

TWICE NIGHTLY. TWICE NIGHTLY.

7-30 to 8-30 9-30 to 10-30.

ADMISSION Re 1, As 8, As 4.

Tickets for Reserved seats may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MANAGER.

EDWARD. H. WORKMAN.

INSPECTORSHIP OF FIRE APPLIANCES.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for the post of INSPECTOR of FIRE Appliances to the Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents' Association.

Candidates must possess some knowledge of Mechanical Engineering more particularly as regards Hydrant services, Sprinkler Installations &c.

Applications to be addressed to the SECRETARY, Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents' Association, Royal Exchange Building, Calcutta.

APPLICANTS for the POST of STOREKEEPER, Bombay Municipality, are informed that the appointment has been filled up.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Offices,
Bombay, 5th April, 1906.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to our knowledge that some person or persons unknown to us has or have without our knowledge or authority got forms for fixed deposit loans printed in the name of the Currimbhoy Mills Co. Ltd. at the "Sauj Vartmau Printing Press." The forms in question bear the name of the said press printed thereon. The public are therefore warned against in any way dealing with receipts written on such forms and are invited to bring to the notice of the undersigned any attempt to use such forms which might come to their knowledge.

Depositors are requested to bring their receipts to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company and to satisfy themselves that the receipts in their possession are genuine.—Dated this 6th day of April, 1906.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MESSRS W & A GRAHAM & Co., are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, Moatwalls, etc., in connection with a Boiler Oil Installation to be erected at Sewree and such filling in of the site as may be required.

Plans of the proposed Buildings may be seen at the offices of the undersigned from whom all particulars, form of Tender and Specification may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 which sum will not be returned.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 and delivered at the Offices of Messrs W & A Graham & Co., not later than 12 o'clock on MONDAY the 16th of April.

All tenders should be sealed and endorsed on the outside "Tender for oil Installation."

E. WALROND BRYANT M. INST. C. E.
51 Medow Street, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1906.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE,

WATHAR SPECIAL. A light SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN, having limited accommodation, will be RUN DAILY between the 1st April and 15th June, 1906. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 40 minutes, after the arrival there, of the Bombay-Madras Mail Train starting at 21 hours 30 minutes from Victoria Terminus and is timed to arrive at Wathar at 6 hours 45 minutes. Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered, for the number of berths available only, on application to the Station Master, Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 27th March, 1906.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA between BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below:—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.		Time.
Bombay G. I. P. R.	dep.	15 0		
Poona " S. M. R.	arr.	18 45	H.	M.
	dep.	19 35	38	35
Hubli "	dep.	14 27		
Bangalore "	arr.	5 35		

UP TRAINS.

				Time.
Bangalore S. M. R.	dep.	22 30		
Hubli "	dep.	12 50		
Poona " G. I. P. R.	arr.	6 20	H.	M.
	dep.	7 5	36	20
Bombay "	arr.	10 50		

Single journey through Fares in either direction.

First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-9-0.
Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-6-0.
Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely—at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows:—

For a First Class Compartment. 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment. 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment. 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 15th January, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY the 13th, 14th and 16th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time) on FRIDAY, the 20th day of April, 1906, for the works in connection with the POLICE OFFICERS' QUARTERS, Lines, Servants' Quarters, Outhouses, Cel s, Compound Walls, &c., at Connaught Road, Scheme No. XXIII.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Board,

H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 6th April, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ABKARI FARMS of Baroda and Kadi Districts of His Highness the Gaikwar will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at Baroda on the 2nd and 3rd May, 1903, respectively.

RAOJEE B. PATEL,
Jakat Adhikari.

Baroda, 4th April, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of HIRACHAND HATHI of Bombay, Soni Bania, a goldsmith late of Visnagar deceased,

DULUBHRAM HIRACHAND of Bombay, Soni Bania, goldsmith residing at Vithwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord, 1906, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 30th day of March, 1906.
Messrs. METHA & DADACHANJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE FINLAY MILLS LIMITED,

(Registered under the "Indian Companies Act, 1882."

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000, DIVIDED into 8,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

It is proposed to issue at present 6,000 Shares of Rs. 15,00,000, payable as follows:

Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums not exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than 2 months.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. SYMONS, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Bombay.
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Esq., Atlas Assurance Company, Bombay.
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Esq., Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., Bombay.
SHAPURJI BERJORJI BHARUCHA, Esq., Share Broker, Bombay.
RUTIONSEY J. MULJI, Esq., Freight Broker, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.

AGENTS.

Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE of the COMPANY.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of acquiring land in Bombay and erecting thereon a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill and carrying on the same.

Owing to the great revival that has recently taken place in the Cotton Mill Industry of this country many old Mills, which about two years ago were practically unsaleable and could only be worked at a loss, have been making excellent returns during the past year. The demand for both Yarn and Cloth has overtaken the supply, and the result is that old Mills, as well as those that have newer machinery, are able to work at a handsome profit. It has been possible for some time past to buy cotton and sell the Yarn or Cloth to be produced therefrom at a good profit for six months or even one year ahead.

Mill Shares are now being bought at very large premiums, and the present is an opportunity of obtaining an investment in a new Mill at par instead of paying the high prices Mill Shares are now commanding, with this advantage that, if the industry should not be in such a flourishing condition at any future time, an up-to-date Mill and one kept up to date, as this Mill will be, should always be in a position to work at a good profit. Mills with looms have done very well, even before the recent period of great prosperity and particularly when worked, as this one will be, on a "Commission on profits" and, not on a "Commission on outturn" basis. There seems to be an almost unlimited enquiry for country-made cloth, and such cloth is competing more and more with imported cloth.

With a view to make a certainty of success the Directors are strongly of opinion that a loom shed should be erected, so that the Mill will be both a Spinning and a Weaving Mill.

Several plots of land have been inspected and it is proposed to purchase the piece most suitable as regards site and price.

It is proposed to commence with 30,000 ring spindles and 600 looms and to have ample engine power and accommodation to extend the Mill when considered desirable.

Out of the 8,000 shares to which the present issue is limited, 3,020 Shares have been taken up by the Directors, Agents, and their friends. The Directors now offer the remainder of the Shares (viz., 2,980 Shares) to the public, and the Agents will be glad to receive applications for them.

A favourable arrangement has been arrived at with Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., who have been appointed the Agents of the Company and have agreed to receive as remuneration for the management of the Company a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 per month from the date of the registration of the Company and a commission of 10 per cent on the net annual income of the Company before setting aside any sums as a reserve or depreciation fund.

The Agents' firm is very well known throughout India, and they have had the experience of managing a Bombay Mill (Spinning and Weaving) and of bringing it up-to-date as regards machinery, &c. They can also claim to have had much experience in cotton buying, which is one of the most important factors in mill management, the judicious selection of the right kind of cotton, for the purpose for which it is wanted, making a great difference in production.

Applications for Shares should be made to the Bankers of the Company together with the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without reduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Forms of application for Shares may be obtained from the Agents.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors.

Dated at Bombay the 2nd of April, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY the 13th 14th and 16th instant, these day being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 5th April, 1906.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE CHEAP "WEEK-END" RETURN TICKETS will be issued for the Easter Holidays on WEDNESDAY 11th, THURSDAY 12th, FRIDAY 13th and SATURDAY 14th Instant, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to noon (i.e., 12 o'clock) of the following WEDNESDAY, the 18th idem.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 6th April, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAVJI PURSHOTAM late of Bombay, Dayavidna Hindu Inhabitant a Goldsmith residing at Vithalwady outside the Fort of Bombay deceased.

NATHOOBAI wife of SADANAND PURSHOTAM and daughter of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Dayavidna Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Dady sett Agiary Lane outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Six and in the 6th year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 5th day of April, 1906.
Messrs. JEHANGIR & SEERVAI
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

ELEPHANT BRAND CEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has recently come to the knowledge of I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd., of 4, Eastcheap, London, that certain dealers in Bombay have been importing PORTLAND CEMENT bearing thereon a representation of an ELEPHANT or ELEPHANTS in imitation of the Trade Mark of I. C. Johnson and Co., Ltd. NOTICE is therefore hereby given that proceedings will be taken against any person or persons who may import or endeavour to import any Portland Cement having thereon any Label or words which may be considered to be an infringement of the Label or Trade Mark or Trade Marks of I. C. Johnson & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. TOPHILL SHARP and Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency of "ELEPHANT BRAND" CEMENT.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1906.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, & Co.,
Solicitors, for I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd.,
30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

STILL UNSURPASSED

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-4-0.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zoona Musjid, Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,

OR RETAIL FROM

Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, available at Moderate Rates. Apply BAPOO SHERKER, Head Office, Wai.

BARGAINS.—Just unpacked a large consignment of selected GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS in massive Gold Frames. Inspection invited.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

A EUROPEAN RETIRED OFFICER of Government (Financial) is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT Box No. 53A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

IT has been certified that Mr. KAPS executes most skilful repairs to Pianos which can be seen in his Work shops—37 Medows St. H. KAPS & Co.,

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WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner etc. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years' I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis. Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Pardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Modwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DKEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste could suggest. Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6

Radio or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Continental A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.

Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new.

Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices, taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices.

HEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 28, LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & Co., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of damazed ELECTRIC FANS advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further INTIMATION.

NICE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTORISTS.
SALE OF TWO NEW DECAUVILLE MOTOR CARS.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m. by order of the owner going home.

2 New Decauville Motor Cars each with two Cylinders, 14 to 18 H. P. double Phaeton body, extra long chassis, with side entrance, to seat 5 persons. These Cars being extra strong will admirably be suitable for Mahableshwar service or touring purposes.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A 18 H. P. ENGINE RAMBLER MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the consigned.—

One 18 H. P. Engine five seated "Rambler" Motor Car in thorough working order with double opposed cylinders speed 35 miles an hour, fitted with canopy top, complete with side curtains and front folding glass frame with all necessary equipments.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th April, at 3-30 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. Bernard Holyoak, consisting of silver cigarette, match and powder boxes, tea set, spoons, flower vases, plated sweetmeats, milk jugs salt cellars, spoons and forks, glassware, golf sticks, camera with lens and tripod, a large lot of woollen and cotton wearing apparels, steel trunk, picture frames, books, teakwood almira and chest of drawers, electric battery and fan, gent's bicycle etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as dining tables, chairs, teapoys, sideboard, almyrahs, glass cupboard, measafe, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cot, screen, revolving bookstand, chest of drawers, cupboards.

20 Volumes International Library of Famous Literature.
1 electric fan with two accumulators.
1 Rotneo Duplicator, No. 2, complete with stylers plate.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. "Trafalgar":—
3 cases perambulators damaged by water.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a vis.
1 French-polish d office shigram.
1 double-seated glass front brougham.
One 9 H P Dennis engine Dennis Motor Car, a good hill climber and strong.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES OF TURKEY RED YARN, PARTLY DAMAGED BY SALT WATER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order and on account and risk of the party concerned, the following 8 bales Turkey Red yarn, partly damaged by salt water.

V. B. 761—1, 11, 16 18—5 bales each 300 lbs Turkey Red yarn white Bull Dog brand No. 40.
V. B. 762—3 and 6—2 bales each 300 lbs Turkey Red yarn green Bull Dog brand No. 40.
V. B. 764—5 —1 bale each 300 lbs Turkey Red yarn green Bull Dog brand No. 40.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of the sale,

CRAWFORD & CO

Bombay, 9th April, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 34, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PORT AND SHERRY WINE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th Inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned landed ex S. S. Trafalgar 115 cases invalid Port and Sherry Wine by Cutler Palmer & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF CASKS OF CEMENT.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MORROW TUESDAY, the 10th Inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prince's Dock Shed on account of the concerned ex. S. S. "Trafalgar 1000 casks damaged Cement.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 9th April, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed properties situate at Lohar Chawl, Shaikh Memon Street, Cabinet Road, Bhendy Bazar Road, Parel, Mahim and Memonwala Road advertised to take place TO-DAY is Postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.

AUCTION SALE of 54 Bales old Newspapers, 7 cases Dry colours and one bale papers.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at F. Shed Princes Dock on account of the underwriters.

Ex. S. S. "Trafalgar".

54 bales old Newspapers.
T B B 6 to 12—7 cases dry colours.
On the same day at 4 p.m. at Shepherd and Co, Princes Dock Office.

Ex. S. S. "Mahanadi."

S B & Co 1 bale paper.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situated at Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on the following day sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Bai Kashibai, widow of Gopal Krishna Paranjpe, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 25th day of August, 1865,

Property situated at Breach Candy Road Girgaum described as under will be sold at 5-15 p.m. (Standard Time), THIS DAY, MONDAY the 9th day of April, 1906.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and Tax Free tenure containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen and six-tenths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue according to the title deeds under old No. 149 New No. 1204, New survey No. 7744, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D ward No. 217, and Street Nos. 637-38, and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Breach Candy Road at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on East by the house of Bapoo Vithoba, on the West by the said Breach Road, on the North partly by the house of Sidi Manajee Sudhakar and partly by that of Bhaidas Lukmidas, and on the South by the house of Abbajee Dewjee and wall which premises were formerly in the occupation of the said mortgagor and her tenants and are now in that of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Mr. Karsandjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the mortgagees at his Office No 15, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW, at Lonavli Known as Mount Villa with furniture and outhouses.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 10th instant 4-30 p.m., the following very valuable bungalow, known as Mount Villa, at Lonavli on the Sakad Pathar Road, near Khan Bahadur Murzbans bungalow.

The bungalow has Mangalore tiled roof contains 1 acre and 10 guntnas of land and is situated in the Sakad Pathar Road, at Lonavli about 10 minutes drive from the Railway Station, it has five bedrooms with 3 bathrooms attached, one drawing room and a large veranda on two sides, measuring 38 by 13 each. It has also a number of out-houses and cooking and stable accommodation.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Unless previously disposed of by private contracts Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the Executor of Bai Goibai, widow of the late Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1906, at 5-15 p.m. (Standard Time), the undermentioned very valuable building plots fronting the Gowalia Tank Road.

PLOT A.

Plot A comprising 1,350 square yards or thereabouts, having road frontage of about 90 feet, and average depth of about 130 feet, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Plot B. on the North by the Gowalia Tank Road, on the West by the property of Dadaboy Dur sejee Furdoojee, on the South by the Gooldasi Tejpal Sanscrit College and Seminary.

PLOT B.

Plot B comprising 1,400 square yards or thereabouts, having road frontage of about 90 feet, and average depth of about 140 feet, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the remaining portion of the Vendor's property known as Tanka Villa, on the North by the Gowalia Tank Road, on the west by the Plot A, and on the South by the Gooldas Tejpa Sanscrit College and Seminary.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kasabdjee D. Shroff, Vendor's Attorney, at his office, No. 28, Hornby Road Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Private offers for purchase of the above plots will also be received by the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th April, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily per Inch a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas. Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES,

PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building,

HORNBY ROAD.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

JUST

REMINDER.

OYSTER-SUPPERS

Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

AT

GREEN'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a. m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à là carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	,,	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Muk den.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Ghert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Calcutta,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Karrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,260.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cuba.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Sums for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares; and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Nanking
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 6.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 15-16	=	— 1-8
2 do. Rentes	99 1-4	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 5-16	=	— 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	29 3-4	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	29 5-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	61 3-8	=	+ 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·11 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20·47 1-2	=	— 1
New York Demand	4·84 1-2	=	— 1-2

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 do	=	+ 1-8
6 " " "	2 7-8 do	=	unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 do	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	=	+ 1-4

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 5-8 do	=	unchanged
7 day markets loans	3 5-8 do	=	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills on Calcutta, Rs 30,000 at 1s 4d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	20,000
Gold to Bombay	20,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 6 3-4 April sellers steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers £92 + £1·10
Yellow metal 7 5-8

WHEAT—Dull

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 43 — 1-4 A-M sellers easier
Yellow Cawnpore 41 1-2 — 1-2 A-M done easier

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 45 1-2 A-M buyers firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—R Rubattino

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 6·10 — 1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 13-16—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 5,000. Futures closed quiet.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
5·91	5·92	5·93
—4	—4	—3
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·93	5·90	5·76
—3	—2	—2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·69	5·68	5·68
—3	—3	—3

Receipts at U S Ports	19,000
Do last year	42,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	13,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·60—10	a
Futures, month of July	11·03—10	a
Do. do Dec	10·48—3	

a Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3-16
Futures, month of May	11·16—10
Do. do. July	11·25—10
Tone at close	quiet

COTTON.

Week's receipts at U. S ports	112,000 bales.
,, exports to Great Britain	84,000 ,,
,, ,, Continent	75,000 ,,
Stock at U S ports	697,000 ,,
Stock at interior ports	478,000 ,,

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 6th April 1906:—

Cotton	12,550 bales.
Wheat	2,269 qrs.
Linseed	23,140 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,315 do
Gingellyseed	1,681 do
Poppyseed	283 do
Groundnut	775 do
Castorseed	2,703 do
Rice	8,416 do
Myrabollams	2,986 do
Cottonseed	9,153 do
Mowrasseed	nil
Gram	1,659 do
Joowar	6,7 3 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin, Rs. 8,500
Gold Bullion, Rs. 3,07,200
Silver Bullion, Rs. 1,52,486,
1115 Bars of Silver
490 Boxes of Mexican Dollars
Ex s s Peninsular from London

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 to 1-32 1s 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 5-32d.
Do, do, do,			1s. 4d
French Francs 3 do, do,			169 1-4
Marcks 3 do, do,			138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			149
Shanghai 30 do			203
Japan 30 do,			150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99-8
1st Settlement, 30th April	99-8

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 5th April.		3 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 29th March		6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 5th April		6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd do.		7	do.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs	a.	p
Ready	7	14	0
Forward May	8	4	6

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore May	6	13	0
Yellow Cawnpore do,	7	3	0
Yellow Guzerat ready	7	6	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	0	0
Forward May	7	15	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	35	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone dull.

Khandeish	46	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	45	0	0
25 do. co	44	0	0
50 do. do	43	0	0
Black Kutnee	41	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 Bales
Imports	15,000 ,,

April-May	May-June	June-July
5·90	5·91	5·92
—1	—1	—1
July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·92	5·89	5·75
—1	—1	—1
Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·68	5·67	5·67
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The market is steady and unchanged with a moderate enquiry from mills and shippers.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal. H. G. (Ry. terms)	193	186	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	203	193	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	202	192	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 217	211	...	do.
Chandesh (M.-G.)	212	205	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	214	207	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	211	...	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G)	217	211	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	221	215	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	223	222	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	270	205	203	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	223	217	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	214	207	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	260	25th May
Westerns	...	...	238	do.

SPECIAL INDIAN PRDOUCE LETTER.

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND CO., writing from London on March 23, report on the market as follows:—

Annatto Seed.—Market quiet good quality is worth nominally 4d per lb.

Beeswax.—Market firm good quality East India is worth £3 to £3 5. The tendency is towards an increased demand, when we hope some of the adulterated parcels will move off.

Cardamoms.—Market remains firm but steady. In the last sale a Travancore green bold and heavy medium sold at 1 5, medium 1-2 to 1-3, small at 1, Wild Native heavy sold at 2 per lb.

Cinchona Bark.—The present average unit is 7-8d. East India Ledgeriana original stem 3 7-8d to 7d, renewed stem 6d to 6 1-2d, green renewed 2 1-2d, to 6 1-2d original 1 3-4d to 5 7-8d, red original stem 3d to 4 1-2d.

Copra.—Market firm sellers £20-15 buyers not above £20-10 c i f.

Ginger.—The moderate supply of 143 cases and 390 bags Cochin and Calicut offered only 63 sold bold and medium limed cut and scraped at 70 medium at 55 to 56-6 and small medium at 40 6 to 42 6 Cut Tips bought in at 42 bold and medium brown Calicut bought in at 35 small medium at 32 brown Tips at 30 and bright cuttings at 30.

Isinglass.—The next sales take place on the 27th March.

Ivory.—The next sales take place on the 24th April.

Kapoc.—Market firmer sellers quoted at 4 3-8d to 4 1-2d per lb. for good quality. On the spot ordinary to good ordinary is worth 4d to 4 1-2d and good to fully good 4 3-4d per lb.

Pepper.—At auctions the small supplies met a slow demand 60 bags Tellicherry offered and bought in at 5 1-2 and 125 bags of Wyaand at 5 3 4 for good fair also 89 bags Lampong at 5 3-4 and 29 bags of Ceylon.

Nutmegs.—Market quiet. In sales 3 cases Penang offered and bought in 63s at 1 10, 2 bags Ceylon offered and sold 92s rather stationed at 11d and 87s at 8d per lb.

Mace.—Steady but quiet 35 cases Java offered and bought in Pale and reddish flat at 1 10, also 12 cases Singapore fair pale and reddish at 1 9, and 5 cases Bombay good bright flat red at 1 9 per lb.

Senna—Tennivelly good to fine bold green 3d to 5d fair greyish 1 1-2d to 2 1-2d common specky and small 3 4d to 1 1 4 per lb.

Tea.—The Indian offerings this week totalled 40,000 packages including 2,300 from Southern India. The demand was good for all liquering leaf grades particularly for Assam and the better Dooar's kind. Best Pekoes were well completed for and show a further advance. Broken Pekoes being steady and firm. Common grades were barely steady. The best averages were Assam, Bordubi 1-6, Itakhoolie 1 3 1-2, Balijan 1, Darjeeling, Dooteriah and Thurbo 1-2, Bannockburn 1 1 1-2, Turzum 1-1. Southern India Kanniamallay 7 1-4d and Periavuriai 6 3-4d, per lb.

HIGH COURT.—April 9.

(Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.)

MOTIONS.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

After Appeal Court is over.

To Speak to the minutes of the decree.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

219-05—Payne and Co—Vallbai widow vs Koobhair Jugjiwan Raiy Raja and others—Maganlal J and G

For trial of preliminary issues.

382-05—Payne and Co—Hafizboo widow vs Mahomed Cassum Morad and other—Crawford B and Co

Suit for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

646-05—Thakurdas and Co—Kerbabai Mariam widow vs Aga Syed Mahomed Kazvini and others—Little and Co

31-01—Cregu L and O—The commercial Bank of India Ltd vs Shukanda Lalubhai and others—Raghavaya and B

437-05—J P Dastur—Nawab Shah Nasrulla Khan vs Michael James Burke and another—Wadia G and Co

1-6-06—Pestonji R and K—Framji Dhanjibhoy Cooper vs Framji Jamedi Karaki—Malvi H and M

Commercial Cause

575-05—Payne and Co—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam v Haji Mahomed Yoosoof Esmail—Unwala and P

Long Causes

891 04—Madhavji and K—Vishram Yeswant vs The New York Life Insurance—Little and Co

153-04—Hiral L and Mocsa Jacob vs Manilal Ajtral—Bhaishanker Kanji G

683-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs the Patnership firm of Cormahomed and others Thakurdass and Co

173-00—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedi Begum and others vs Shaik Salam bin Shaik Abdulla—Captain and V

104-05—Unwala and P—Damodhar Dadopa Mantri vs Jamnabai alias Javer ai widow—Madhavjee and K

476-05—Kanga and P—Pestonji e Shapurjee Nariawala vs Nemdas alias Ramchandra Keso Patel Maganlal J and G

712-05—Dapt tary Fan l D—Isabhai Bakubhai vs Amtullaboo widow and others—J P ustur

6-05—Wadia G and Co—Nawab Mooamed Kamaikhan vs Edward G Gabral—Payne and Co

874-06—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohandas Jaikisondas Iya Mungaldas Vithal and others—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

For dismissal.

55-04—Cragie L and O—William Birch Junior and Co Ltd vs Ismailbhai Peerbhoy Damji—Thakurdas and Co

For an exparte decree

109-06—Matubhoy J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jethabhai Narsey and others—Wadia G and Co.

For Decree absolute.

750-01—Madhavji and K—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Anpurnabai and others—Raghavaya and B

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mabek Tejiar vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co

154-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Ebrahim Karimbhoy Nanji vs Kasumbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji—K D Shroff

654-05—Khunderao S and L Janardhan Bhasker vs Raoji Vinayek Jegonath Shankerset—Thakurdas and Co

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Valli Mahomed vs C A Killa and others—In person.

711-04—Mulji and D—Bhudilal Mowji vs Morarji Premjiand others—Mulla and M

592-05—Thakurdas and Co—Premchand Roychand and others vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal—Bhalshunker K and G

185-05—Kanga and P—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Adamji Mahomedali and another—K D Shroff

710-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chhotalal Mulchand and another vs Mohan Lalji Royat

315-05—Edgelow G and W—Narondas Manoredas vs Indraj Lakhmiram and another—Payne and Co

759-05—Hiralal D—Kuverchand Khanji vs Abhechand Shamji and others—Raghavaya and B

65-02—Payne and Co—Bibi Fatma Sultan vs Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Haji Abdul Cassum Cazarani Edgelow G and W

222 05—Payne and Co—Manilal Mooljі vs Goolabsing Gopabai and another—Edgelow G and W

340-04—Matubhoy J and M—Jamnabai widow vs Ramdas Kutatibai and another—Jehangir and S

Referees

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 cause in the matter of Government Khanderao Gopinath and others—E F Nicholson for Government.

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

495-04—Dhabhi D—and S Keshav Luxmon vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D

836-05—Madhavji and K—Lalubhai Ishwarlal vs G E Randle and another—Sanetham B and N

784-05—Malvi H M and B—Cursondas Heerjee vs Bhugwandas Hemraj—Daphtary F and D

848-05—Sorabji and J—Khashar Shri Mansur Alla vs Anand rao Vinayek and another—Little and Co

802-99—Bicknell M and R Rabookai Homandrai and another vs The Ripon Manufactoring Co Limited—Daphtary F and D

727-05—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedally Kaderbhoy and others vs Tyabaly Ahmedjee and another—Jehangir and S

590-05—K J Billimoria—Lalica Ramjee vs Suraing Mathuradas and other—Madhowjee and K

638-04—K J Mehta—Nartayan Hassoo and others vs Ananta Rama—M B Chothia

574-05—M B Chothia—Lalsukhbai Fulchand vs Mulji Hunsraj and Co and others.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

608-05 610-05—Mirza and M—Wamanrao Wassudeo vs Dhaklibai widow—Payne and Co

802-05—Mirza and M—Soonderbai widow vs Dhaklibai widow Payne and Co

223-05—Payne and Co—Bapoosi Lalloobhai vs Dayaram Hurjiwan and others—Bhalshunker K and J

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikaji Framji Khan and another vs Tribhowan and Mangaldas Nathoobhy and another Crawford B and Co

899-04—Mulla and M—Gokibai widow vs Khatas Morarji and others—Bhalshunker K and G

900-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoosein—Noorbhoy vs Abdulally Mahomedally and another—Little and Co

179-05—In person Matubai widow vs Gurson Umersey

1-6-04—Unwala and P—Ghasiram alias Bachoo Abdul Sattar and another vs Sheikh Haji Mahomed Suliaman and others—Payne and Co

865-03—Little and Co—Morarji Anandji and others vs Kalianji Jairam Naranji and others—Dikshit D and S

218-03—Wadia G and Co—Hanabai widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurjee Pastagia and another—Edgelow

815-05—Wadia G and Co—Blanche John M Leece vs Richard John M Leece—Sorabji and J

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

FEE CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re 1 for six lines or less and 3 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HERBERT—April 6, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Major H. Herbert, I. M. S., of a son.

DEATH.

WADIA—April 8, Avabai, wife of Meherwanjee Nusserwanjee, Wadia (Municipal Secretary, Bombay), and grand daughter of the late Cursetjee Pordoonjee Parekh, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill. Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHEELER—April 4, at Delhi, the wife of Rev H Trevor Wheeler, Chaplain of Delhi, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRACEY—DEVON—April 2, at Christ Church, Tundla, by the Rev A B Eastgate, M A, Captain Thomas Gracey, Royal Engineers, son of Colonel T Gracey, C S I, of 26 Kidbrook Grove, Blackheath, to Agnes Campbell Devon, eldest daughter of the late A T Devon, C E.

MIDFORD—ELLIOT—March 17, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev H B Handford, Chaplain of Lahore, Charles Edwin Campbell Midford of Amritsar, to Louisa Eastoe, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Ralph Elliot, Dandote Collieries, Punjab.

NICOLAY—BRADDON—March 24, at S: Paul's Church, Civil Lines, Agra, by the Rev H Heythorthwaite Captain B E Nicolay, 4th Gurkha Rifles, son of the late Lt-Col Nicolay one time in Command of 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkhas, to Alice Gertrude (May) Braddon, youngest daughter of the late Sir E U C Braddon, P C, K C M G.

DEATHS.

BROWN—March 17 at his private residence Barnes Villa, 22 Civil Lines, Fyzabad, Oudh, of heart failure, James Brown, retired foreman, R M Ry.

SNUGGS—April 2 at Rajahmandry, of malarial fever and pneumonia, Eugene Osmond Bridsley, Chief Guard of the Madras Railway, stationed at Bezwada, the dearly beloved fifth son of Mr Robert Snuggs, retired Inspector of Police, and Peishan Pay Master of Godavery District.

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"LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle	0	8	
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24	0	13	
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 11-33m. 11-49s. Low water, 5-14m., 5-27s.

Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. (S. T.)

Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Orlental Buildings, 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m. (S. T.)

Kohinoor Mills Company, Apollo Street, 4-15 p. m. (S. T.)

NEED OF MORE CAUTION IN ATTENDING TO A PATIENT.—Police reports show that one Mr. Simmons, a Preventive Officer, residing at Navs Nagpada, on Friday, accidentally gave his wife, who was ill, a dose of body wash, containing methylated spirit, instead of the mixture prescribed for her. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, but after treatment was allowed to go home.

BURGLARY IN THE DONGRI STREET.—Damjee Passoo, a Hindu "mucoadum" residing in a house at Dongri Street, has reported to the Police that some time on Friday afternoon, during his and his wife's absence from home, one of his rooms was forced open and theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at about Rs. 2,010, was committed, from a wooden box, which was also broken open.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The following number of patients were treated at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary, Bombay, during the month of March:—Attendance.—Males 959, females 530, children males 333, children females 283, total 3,088. Chief prevailing diseases: malarial fevers, intestinal worms, itch, chest affections and digestive complaints.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Yeshwant Sadand, a Hindu, with attempting to commit theft. The evidence went to show that on Friday evening one Ilahibux Fakrudin was examining some ornaments in a shop at Moti Bazaar, when he felt a jerk at his pocket, which contained Rs. 87. He immediately caught hold of the accused by the hand and made him over to the Police. The accused who had one previous conviction was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months, one of which was to be solitary.

AN INTREPID GLOBE TROTTER.—A visitor in Bombay, who has arrived from Calcutta, is M. Constantin Statesco, who is described as "Avocat, Chevalier de la Couronne Roumaine, Officer de reserve, Globe Trotter." Starting from Buckarest on November 4, 1903, he is walking round the world and intends to finish his journey within four years. Already he has seen far more of the world than the average ten men see between them in a life time. Russia, Sweden, Norway, England, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal Greece, Turkey and Servia have been quite sombre tramps compared to those in less frequented parts of the world. To cross the Sahara, on foot, as he has done, is a feat which few would care to attempt, and Persia, Somaliland and China are not the most easy countries for the cross country pedestrian. Japan he has explored fairly well and now the long trail from Calcutta to Bombay ranks with his varied experiences which are rendered somewhat more exciting in that he travels unarmed (also we may add unbarmed) and with an empty pocket, earning his living as he goes. His most valuable possession is an album recording his wanderings and it is enough to make not only aut

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1906.

FAMILIAR ANIMAL LIFE.

AN English version of the third edition of Dr. Conrad Guenther's "Darwinism and the Problems of Life" has been prepared and is now on the market. The work had its origin in an attempt to appreciate the range, foundation and value of evolutionary theories. Such a task entailed a prolonged study, not only of scientific literature, but also of works that belong to neighbouring provinces. The information gleaned from these fields had then to be appraised and put together and an effort made to reduce it into a harmonious system. In doing this the various theories had to be examined with discrimination, enlarged and built into the structure. The reader will, therefore, meet many new thoughts in the work. In the preparatory reading, Dr. Guenther tells us, he had to go through the whole of the relevant literature in various languages. In the book itself, he was compelled to restrict himself to what had an essential bearing—either for or against—on the view it presents. The general reader will be glad to find that the work has not been written solely for those who are entirely devoted to the study of science. Neither does it appeal only to those who take an interest in scientific questions. It commends itself to all educated people who would inform themselves as to the actual condition of theories of life. Nevertheless its chief aim has been to vindicate the value and importance of Darwinism. The greater part of the work is devoted to proving the truth of this system. On the other hand every care has been taken to distinguish between facts and probabilities, and it has been clearly pointed out what general deductions may or may not be drawn from Darwinism. The ease with which the theory of evolution is grasped, Dr. Guenther thinks, too readily disposes people to regard Darwinism as the one true, natural and sound view of the world-process. And in order to see further all these questions with perfect clearness it has been necessary to touch on fields of enquiry which lie beyond the range of biological science. It is a valuable work for the student. Problems that are not easily grasped could not very well be put at once before the reader. The book gradually educates him up to the level of these. Starting from familiar objects, it leads him on, almost unconsciously, to problems of increasing difficulty until he is at length in a position to form an opinion of his own on even the most difficult.

The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society has taught most of the local public the bulk of what they know of birds and beasts and flowers. But not very many people possess a complete set of that valuable periodical. Dr. Guenther's book might advantageously be adopted as an introductory course by new members and they would soon become acquainted with the animals which surround them. Is it butterflies they would study? Dr. Guenther gives many interesting studies of these and tells them that the males in many varieties give out a strong scent; and it is a charming coincidence in nature that the butterflies which seem, in form and colour, to be the flowers of the animal world, have also very often the perfumes of their models. This can easily be perceived by holding to the nose a male cabbage-butterfly which differs from the female by the absence of black spots and borders on the wings. It gives out an agreeable pungent odour. The argus butterflies, the mother-of-pearl, the convolvulus-sphinx and many others have a male scent. In all cases the odour is restricted to special scales which are for the most part connected with small glands. Some especially large glands secrete an odorous matter and let it pass into a peculiarly shaped scale. The scales are often closed by special structures so that they only pour out their perfume at the will of their owner. It appears, therefore, that in this case the perfume is really meant for enchantment of the females and we are faced again by a problem which we cannot solve. The male does not always seek to entrance the female. In some cases the male must be careful what he is about. It not infrequently happens that the love-sick male cricket is devoured by the callous female. In fact, in the case of the mantis or praying insect, the male is invariably eaten up by his newly married spouse. The spider wooer must also tread lightly and approach his beloved with caution for she has a habit of biting to death without much preliminary examination everything that comes into her net. But in case the lady sees him and accepts his attentions, she will go forth to meet him and hang head downward to signify her approval.

Of the habits of fishes Dr. Guenther tells us much. Small fishes have their revenge on the larger ones by eating them in their early stages and so preventing their increasing too much to their own cost. When the trout has cast its spawn the bull-head gets to work. It places itself vertically over the eggs with its head down, makes them rise by a movement of its fins and swallows them one after another. The trout in turn has a taste for the young bull-head. They keep each other balanced. The means by which fishes protect themselves are very varied. The harmless tench buries itself in the mud, the perch elevates its spine-fin and in the stickle-back, the spines are raised in a fixed joint so that it does not lower its weapons even after death. In this way it is safe from its worst enemies and only the salmon and torsk can swallow it with impunity. The male stickle-back reveals every emotion by a pretty play of colour. He builds a nest of root-fibres and vegetable matter. There by a show of colour, by graceful movements, and, if that does not avail, by pushes, he induces a female to lay its sixty to eighty eggs in the nest. That done he seeks other females to fill up the nest. When enough to satisfy him, he strengthens the nest and guards it most carefully. His watchfulness doubles when the little stickle-backs appear. They swim away over and over again and he carries them back to the nest, not relaxing his care until they can support themselves when he leaves them for good. Reptiles and amphibians are just as interesting—birds equally instructive. And Dr. Guenther moralises over the whole in his remarks on selection. Can nature's eternal laws, he asks, be corrected or suppressed by the hand of man! A natural law is something that holds good everywhere and at all times and cannot be suddenly destroyed by the very objects to which it applies. It is true that the laws of nature hold good always and cannot be influenced by civilisation. Selection would act even in a state that covered the whole world. It merely demands that those shall survive who are most in harmony with their actual environment. Thus Dr. Guenther gives us his philosophy in a palatable form and imparts information in the most pleasant manner.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

So much abuse was hurled at the head of the late Government because it did nothing to introduce old age pensions that it is amusing to hear the Leader of the abusive ones describing the idea as a pretty theory and nothing more. A good many pretty theories of the recent election days have been treated in the same way. In years to come when cant is eliminated from the essential qualification of Labour representation and Parliamentary business is conducted on reasonable lines, old age pensions founded on a proper basis will be found to be not only desirable but practicable. Germany has already its system which proves clearly that the theory is capable of being put into practice. The Imperial German Workmen's Insurance Law guarantees to every person insured a weekly allowance in case of inability to work, and a pension on reaching old age. This insurance is compulsory; every person, irrespective of sex or class, residing within the German Empire, who works for wages amounting to less than an equivalent of about £100 a year must be insured on reaching the age of sixteen, and the employer is compelled to contribute half of the insurance premium of every person, who works for him. The premium is paid weekly, and varies in amount with the wages earned by the person insured. Insurers are divided into five classes: those who earn less than 350 marks per annum, those who earn over 350, and not more than 550 marks, those who earn over 550, and not more than 850 marks, those who earn over 850 and not more than 1,150 marks, and those who earn more than 1,150 marks per annum, the weekly contribution being respectively 14, 20, 24, 30, 36 pfennigs (8 pfennigs are approximately equal to one penny). The obligation of payment of this contribution rests with the employer, who fulfils it by purchasing a stamp and affixing it to a special card, which is supplied gratis to the employer by the Imperial Insurance Office. During certified illness the weekly contribution may be suspended, and while men are fulfilling their military duties their contribution is paid by the State.

Every insured person is entitled to a pension on attaining the age of seventy, provided the premium has been paid for twelve hundred weeks, special arrangements being made for those who reach that age before they could have made the required number of contributions since the law came into force. The pension which is granted for life, whether the recipient is capable of further work or not, amounts in Wages Class I. to 60 marks, in Class II. to 90 marks, in Class III. to 120 marks, in Class IV. to 150 marks, and in Class V. to 180 marks per annum. Each pension paid by the Imperial Insurance Office is supplemented by an annual grant of 50 marks from the Imperial Government so that a person for whom a contribution of 14 pfennigs per week has been made for at least 1,200 weeks has enjoyed the privilege during the whole of this time of belonging to a State sick benefit fund, and from the age of seventy receives 110 marks per annum until death. A person whose contribution was 36 pfennigs per week then receives 240 marks per annum (about £1 per month). The pension is not great, but it shields the aged worker from absolute penury, and will be increased as the capital funds of the Insurance Office grow. The Imperial Insurance Office returns one-half of the amount contributed in the form of weekly premiums (provided at least two hundred of the latter have been paid, to a female insurer on her marriage) to the widow of a deceased male insurer, to children under fifteen, and in a few other special cases. During 1904 the amount of contributions received totalled £7,035,613, while £6,446918 was paid to insurers during the time they were incapacitated from earning their living and as old age pensions. The exact sum paid in the latter was £1,044,140 which includes the fifty marks added to each person by the State. The scheme is administered under the control of the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs with forty Insurance Institutes to do the work, and the accumulated funds of the latter at the end of 1904 were £50,520,910, all of which shows not only that old age pensions are practicable, but that the Liberals have done far more talking in the past than they are capable of acting up to in the present.

JAPAN'S TRADE.

SOME weeks ago, we referred to an unofficial summary of trade in Japan, compiled by the "Hochi Shimbun." The report of the Department of Finance has now been issued dealing with the foreign trade and shipping of the country during 1905, fully bearing out the calculations of that journal and showing that the trade for the year exceeded that of any previous year, amounting as it did to the large sum of over eight hundred and ten million yen, an increase of about one hundred and nineteen and a half million yen over the trade of 1904. The exports amounted to roughly three hundred and twenty one and a half million yen, an increase of well over two million, and the imports to four hundred and eighty-eight and a-half million, an increase of one hundred and seventeen million. The excess of imports over exports thus amounted to practically one hundred and sixty-seven million yen. The Finance Department has also issued a volume giving the returns of the foreign trade of Japan for the thirty-seven years from 1868 to 1904 inclusive, which, although almost entirely statistical, is of very great interest, as it not only shows the values of the imports and exports for the period named, but also the values of the different classes of goods, and thus enables us to trace the growth in the various departments.

When we compare the figures for the year 1868, with those we have given above, we are at once struck with the extent of the development which has taken place. In the former year the exports amounted to 15,533,472 yen, and the imports to 10,693,071 yen, or a total trade of 26,246,544 yen. We hear a great deal about the competition between the Japanese and the foreign merchants in Japan, but a table, which is published in the volume referred to, shows that while the Japanese are gradually getting a larger amount of the foreign trade of the country into their own hands, the foreign merchants have one-half more than the Japanese. Since 1901, the exact statistics have been unprocurable, as foreign and Japanese merchants have been combined to a very considerable extent; but in 1900 the value of the imports by Japanese was 122,737,050 yen, while that by foreigners was 173,433,883, yen. The same is true of the exports, the amount by Japanese being 73,881,634 yen, and by foreigners 124,681,912 yen. A specially interesting part of the report is the statistical table of the values of goods exported from, and imported into, the various ports side by side with a set of figures showing the commercial relations with the chief nations of the world, figures which show that we are able to hold a very large proportion of the foreign trade. The general conclusion to be derived from these figures is that while Japanese industry has greatly developed and may have come into direct competition with that of western countries on some special points, on the whole it has stimulated foreign trade and opened up new channels for development.

BENGAL Chamber of Commerce relief fund for sufferers in the Courrieres disaster now amounts to Rs. 5,711.

THE Government of Burma have applied to the Government of India for the services of ten officers for plague duty.

THE question of the location of the future headquarters of the Kangra district is still under consideration.

THE Punjab Government have decided that when a parent has more than one boy at a school, the eldest only shall pay full fees; all others shall pay half fees.

THE total estimated expenditure on railway projects in Burma for the next three years is 348 lakhs, of which eighty-three lakhs are allotted for the current year, 100 for the next, and the remainder for the year after.

AT the monthly meeting of the Ceylon Board of Agriculture, held at Colombo on the 2nd instant, Mr. A. Jayasuriya read a valuable paper on the citronella oil industry of Ceylon. The exports of this oil from Ceylon have increased in the last 18 years from 551,706 to 1,156,646 lbs.

A NOTICEABLE, if unpleasant feature of the past season in the United Provinces has been the unprecedented scarcity of fodder. Large numbers of cattle have consequently died or changed hands, and the local Government anticipate that the loss of these cattle will be seriously felt when agricultural operations are resumed, and that large advances will have to be made to the cultivators. As showing the difficulties, the administration has to face in a situation like this, it may be mentioned that 26,000 maunds of grass cut in the Jhansi forests were at one time stacked near the railway only for it to be discovered that the cost of carriage to the affected districts would be prohibitive.

THE Punjab Light Horse ought to be, and no doubt are, proud of Troop-Sergeant-Major Wilson, of their Rawalpindi troop, for he has been a prime factor in their success this year in two important Volunteer Cavalry competitions. For one, the Newcomen Challenge Shield, awarded to the smartest man-at-arms in the Mounted Volunteer forces of India, he made a record score. In the other, the Volunteer Cavalry Test-pegging Tournament, Wilson was one of the three men in the winning team who made a "possible," and you cannot do better than that. Wilson, besides, one seems to remember, cut a considerable figure in the P. L. H. sports on the Race course lately. In bringing off the double event and in winning the test-pegging competition for the second year, the regiment have set up a record which will take some lowering.

THE Kashmir forests were worked during the year 1904-5 at a net profit of just over six lakhs to the State, which is nearly a lakh and three-quarters below the financial result of the previous year, and slightly below the quinquennial average. The report speaks in strong terms about the serious injury done to the State forests by the unlimited right of grazing that exists in many parts, and it would seem to be high time that stringent measures were taken to check abuses that threaten the future prosperity of the Forest Department, even if they do not involve more serious evils. Mr. Blunt, the Conservator of Forests, says that the only places where forests can now be seen in a satisfactory state of protection against animals and the reckless hacking of villagers and herdsmen are the State rukhs which are closed against all trespass for the preservation of game. This gradual and steady destruction of a valuable property is mainly caused by men who do not even belong to the State, but who bring in enormous flocks of goats from the surrounding countries. In this way the fine birch forests, which were formerly a feature of Kashmir scenery, are being rapidly destroyed, and at the present rate of progress will entirely disappear in a few years. Wherever chance has enabled natural reproduction to take place freely, the young trees flourish exceedingly, but elsewhere the position is becoming yearly more serious, and it is clear that the Forest officers must be given much more power to regulate grazing or irretrievable damage will be done.

THE HARDSHIPS OF A MERCHANT JACK.

It appears that the Bishop of Gibraltar has been telling the Nice supporters of the Rock Mission to Seamen that the Merchant Jack's food and sleeping quarters are no better than they were fifty years ago. He even has doubts that the latter are now as good as they were then. In addition, a worker in St. Andrew's Waterside Mission, writing to a contemporary on the Bishop's utterance, says he could describe the food and the cooking thereof in language which would shock the taste of his readers.

With the above as proof, the following keynote experiences of Mr. J. E. Patterson related in the "Pall Mall Gazette" may be given more credence than they would otherwise receive.

I was in a steam tramp that adventured her dithering plates into the Mediterranean when the Baltic ports were frozen up. Her name was White Rose. Chunk of Coal would have suited her better. She was a Tynesider of 1,100 odd tons, the worst bad-weather packet I ever trod. Besides, it seemed to be in the log-book of her rough destiny to hav foul weather whenever she crossed the Bay.

On the third day out from Swansea salt horse was served to all hands for'ard. (In nearly all "tramps" only the cabin and engineers' tables get fresh provender after the second day out.) Its offence was rank—I mean the beef's. It smelt to heaven. At least it smelt the men out on deck, they cursing it and its purveyors, the "old man," and the owners incidentally, to the far antithesis of heaven. But the whole of this was only incidental. The real trouble was: Who should bell the cat by fetching out the offending joint, and almost equally insulting soup into which the beef had been dipped for the sake of flavouring, and present them to "the old man"? This duty was thrust on to elderly Bob Gudge. He and a young A. B. went into the fo'c'sle for the offenders. Just then two pallid devils from the vessel's hades appeared from their fo'c'sle, loaded with what they were then supposed to be eating. Let me state it briefly and simply—they were "goin' aft"; their language did mean them smell to heaven.

The Rose, as we called her, because of our inherent love of brevity, was then wallowing her way through "the Bay," with a fine nor'-wester on he starboard beam. And she could wallow. She had the proud reputation of having rolled her fore-yardarms, port and starboard, dip-and-dip, into the Bay of Lyons—where Nelson lost the Vanguard's foremast and main and mizzen topmasts, when on his way to the Battle of the Nile. Oh, she was a nice "roll-along, blow-along" old girl was the Rose. She didn't believe in doing things by halves. She was a Britisher from her keel to her main truck. She dipped deep and regularly. But so long as I knew her she always rose again after each dip.

At any rate, Bob Gudge and his companion came forth with the beef and soup, holding them well away from their line of sight. The firemen had passed to swear, between the break of the fo'c'sle and the fore-hatch. Bob had an unwelcome job in hand; he went ahead to get it done, his two unfortunate mates close at his heels. They got a four-fathom star of the pale devils. The Rose went heavily from the wind; then swung straight back as far, and more determinedly. This was just in front of a white-topped green wall, a good twelve feet high. She felt her danger, as a ship always does at such times, and tried to roll and run away. Her seven and a half knots and tubby bottom were not equal to such an effort; experience might have told her so. Half that green wall fell sheer over the rail, on and about these weather-side mutineers against rotten meat. It took them in its arms, them and the beef and the soup, like a strong, young, demonstrative mother takes the chubby cooer from whom she has been absent all the day. The two stokers on the lee deck were equally embraced. All the men were fresh from their bunks, while the breeze and the roller had come post-haste from the Arctic.

Men, beef from which they jump as if it were a shark, soup, tin platters, wild salt water, and wilder curses, make a fine pandemonium. A real "hard-case Nova Scotia mate would have danced in sheer uncontrollable delight at that hurly-burly of things, men, and words.

Yet the beef—it was like Lady Macbeth's hands. Not all the sweet waters of heaven could take away its stain.

By-and-by, after much blasphemy, grabbing, and grasping, Bob, his companions, and the two pale devils appeared before the old man on the bridge, where he and the mate stood with their sextants ready for taking the sun, and from which post of ventage they had watched the watery scramble below. The tale was told; but all to no purpose. The old man smelt the meat, and swore that he could detect nothing wrong in it. No, because he had never known what it was to have a sense of smell; of which the men were not aware. In the face of such calm, simple, incontrovertible testimony to the opposite they could do no more than retire, wondering momentarily whether they were awake or asleep.

But the old man's victory was only shortlived, as it should be. Before the Rock was reached the chief engineer had entered the lists on behalf of his men—not an uncommon action by a chief at such times, although a mate was never known to do the same for sailors. If such a thing did happen Davy Jones would straightway surrender his dead. To give the dry and sickening details briefly, the pork and the butter were as bad as the beef; and the old man was to blame. The owners allowed him the usual eighteenpence per man per diem, out of which he regularly fed them from the scrap-heap of provisions thrown ashore by deep-water wind jammers. He was a canny Geordy, taking care of the pounds, and knowing that the baker's account thereof would take care of itself. Yet he was far from being the only nautical Shylock in that respect. A few years ago there were hundreds of them, masters and owners; apparently there is little or no improvement, although it must be admitted that a firm here and there both feed their men well and have competent cooks.

I have known masters of steam tramps, running on time charters, between Black Sea and Mediterranean ports, give their crews fowls, geese, and the like—because of these being cheaper up there than meat was—till the men flatly refused to do another handstir unless they got their beef and pork, according to the ship's articles. But it must also be said that the refusal to accept another thing of skin an' bone an' feathers was often due to the fact that if the fowl was boiled it was boiled to rags, and if it was baked (as over-cooked food is termed aboard) it entered the fo'c'sle in a half-cooked or a burnt condition. As to the enormous importance of reform in cooking aboard ship, have we not, within the past year or two, seen schools started for the purpose of teaching ships' cooks to cook? As the old saying graphically expressed it, there were thousands of men in that capacity who could not boil salt water properly.

Naturally, as the most uninitiated mind will readily set, in wind jammers especially deep water ones, that make passages of 60 to 120 days' duration, the provisions must be of a worse kind than in steam trams that are seldom more than a month at sea. True, one does not hear much nowadays of tobacco-boxes and the like being made from pieces of lean salt horse. Yet aboard such ships biscuits full of weevils are as common as the dogwatch, while evil-smelling beef and pork are a pretty regular occurrence towards the end of a long voyage. Seeing that few landsmen know it, I may state here that ships' provisions are supplied on a Board of Trade scale, which consists of beef and pork, bread (biscuits), tea and coffee, butter or potatoes, sugar, three quarts of water per day for all purposes, and half a pound of flour every other day; all these things are regulated by weight, just enough to keep a man in working condition. Most owners however, are good enough to add marmalade, pepper, and salt as extras—because no man eats his full whack of biscuits. The evil of the scale need not be dwelt on.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL EXPLAINS THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Progress of the Natal Force.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 6.

During the debate in the House of Commons, on South Africa, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a conciliatory speech, said Government wished to see a preponderance of British in South Africa, but thought that British supremacy must depend on the Dutch as well as the British, he recognised the great claim to care and attention of the British settlers in Orangia.

The field force has left Greytown for Bambaata's supposed biding place.

THE FISHMONGER'S BANQUET.

H. C.-B. on the South African Probiem.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

At the banquet given by the Fishmonger's Company to the Ministers, Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a speech in which he said our Navy was never so well equipped, officered, manned and ready to fight as at present.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman complained of the attacks made on the Government in reference to South Africa where, he said the, Government aimed at the maintenance of British supremacy with equal rights for all whites.

He hoped that the Algeciras settlement would lead to a diminution of fright and the military burdens of nations in which Great Britain could lead the way.

A BANQUET TO LORD CURZON.

And Some Sound Advice.

The Pilgrims gave a banquet to Lord Curzon at the Savoy Hotel last night. Lord Roberts presided. There were many distinguished persons present, including Lord Milner and Mr. Winston Churchill.

Replying to Lord George Hamilton's toast, Lord Curzon said that the Colonies were the pillars, but Asia was the dome of the Empire. He added that Lord Milner had administered South Africa for the people, and Egypt and India were administered in the same spirit, "My advice," he said, "was to trust men on the spot and don't worry them with dogmatic theory."

Referring to Natal, he said if one of the Colonies was lost the process would continue till the Empire was lost.

SYMPATHY WITH PRINCE BULOW.

Reference in the House of Lords.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

In the Lords, to-night, Lord Fitzmaurice, replying to a question regarding the Algeciras Conference, expressed the deep sympathy of the House for Prince Bulow and the German nation and recalled Germany's profound sympathy with England on the occasion of the strikingly similar seizure of the elder Pitt in 1778. He paid a high tribute to the wise diplomacy of Sir A. Nicolson and said that the debt Great Britain and Europe owed Sir A. Nicolson was great.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Algeciras Conference held its last sitting to-day and signed a General Act. All the delegates left the meeting, congratulating one another.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Russia on Private Property.

Russia's programme for the second Peace Conference proposes to limit the work to further elaboration of the rules of procedure of the Arbitration Court and to the consideration of the rules relating to warfare, including questions as to private property, sea rights and the duties of neutrals.

* The programme excludes the question of limitation of armaments.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Deadlock Concluded.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Opposition has concluded an agreement ending the Hungarian political deadlock.

M. Werkerle forms a new Cabinet.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The German Banks have refused to participate in the new Russian loan, alleging the approaching of a German loan in London.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Three Casualties.

The Scotch express was partially wrecked yesterday, through a collision with a goods train at Kirtlebridge.

One was killed and two injured.

THE ROYAL MOVEMENTS.

The King and Queen have sailed from Marseilles for Corfu direct.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Relief Troops Sent.

GREATEST ALARM IN THE SURROUNDING VILLAGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Prefect of Naples is sending troops and conveyances to remove the panic-stricken villagers from the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, the eruption of which continues to be alarming.

LONDON, APRIL, 8.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is assuming extraordinary proportions. The cone has collapsed on the Pompeii side and a new crater has opened on the opposite side. There are constant explosions from the principal crater, vomiting red hot rocks to a height of three thousand feet. Naples is crowded with refugees and the houses are shaken there. Many of the inhabitants were collected in the squares last night.

LATER.

The village of Boscotrecase near, Vesuvius, is encircled by lava and the inhabitants are decamping.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

In the election for the Eye division of Suffolk, Mr. Pearson, the Liberal candidate, has been elected, having polled 4,568 against the Marquis of Graham (Unionist) who polled 4,371. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. Stevenson, (Liberal).

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN PARIS.

The Duke of Connaught has arrived in Paris and exchanged visits with President Fallieres.

THE TSAR AND THE DALAI LAMA.

"Sincere Thanks and Regards."

The Tsar has telegraphed to the Dalai Lama: "A large number of my Buddhist subjects had the happiness to pay homage to the great high priest during his visit to Northern Mongolia, which borders on the Russian Empire. His Majesty rejoices that his subjects had the opportunity of benefiting by the salutary spiritual influence and begs him to accept sincere thanks and regards."

RUSSIAN RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that a money grant has been made for the survey of a new strategical railway from Tashkend to Tomsk connecting the Siberian and Central Asian systems.

TAXATION IN GREECE.

Thinking Imperially.

The Ministerialists held an organised demonstration at Athens yesterday.

M. Theotokis, addressing them, said he would not aggravate the taxation, but would demand for resources to organize an effective Army and Navy without which no aspirations were possible for the Crown and the Government.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Marshal Oyama Retires from Service.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Marshal Oyama is retiring at his own request and General Kodama becomes Chief of the General Staff.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

Has Started for the Cape.

The South African Commissioners have sailed for the Cape.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

The Governor of Iver in Russia has been killed by a bomb.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The British Imports for March amount to £53,270,587 being an increase of £4,287,275. The exports amount to £31,651,162 being an increase of £3,580,339.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

In the Association Football Match between Scotland and England, the latter team was beaten by two to one.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir Wyke Bayliss.

[By the death of Sir Wyke Bayliss the world of Art loses one of its most prominent members. A Fellow of the Society of Arts, he has been President of the Royal Society of British Artists since 1888 and was created a K.B. in 1897. Among the positions which he held were Presidency of the Society of the Rose Birmingham, 1899, Hon. Fellow of the Society of Architects, Vice-President of the Bristol Academy and Hon. Member of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters. The history of his life as recorded in Who's Who states:—born, Madeley, Salop, 21 Oct. 1835; 2nd son of John Cox Bayliss of Prior's Leigh, and Anne Wyke of Shrewsbury; married, Elise daughter of Rev. I. Broade of Longton, Staff., 1856. Educ. by his father, and at Somerset House, Marlborough House, and Royal Academy. R.B.A. 1865. Works: La Sainte Chapelle (R.A.), 1865; St. Lawrence, Nuremberg (Liverpool), 1887; St. Mark's Venice (Nottingham), 1850; St. Peter's, Rome (R.B.A.), 1888; The Cathedral, Amiens (R.B.A.), 1900. Author of The Witness of Art, 1876; The Higher Life in Art, 1879; The Likeness of Christ Rex Regum, 1898; The Enchanted Island, 1868; Five Great Painters of the Victorian Era, 1902. As a chess player he was well known and was Champion of Surrey in 1885-1886.]

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The University boat race takes place to-morrow, and the betting is 11 to 4 on Cambridge.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Cambridge has won the University boat race by five lengths.

The Cambridge boat led throughout the race. The Oxford crew were distressed.

[By Barry Pain. In the Pall Mall Magazine."]

I likes ter look on at a bit of a scrap, so long as it's business meant;
And I likes ter see, when I backs a 'orse, the wye as my money's spent;

I'll watch all dye at the Kangaroos, so long as they're battin' free;
And you'll find me foller the Spurs or Saints an' booin' the referee.

I'm nuts on sport, whatever it is; I'm keen on the boat-race dye,
When I tikes my third ter Putney Bridge and it's fust-clawss all the wye.

There's some as changes and chops abart, but mine's no turncoat gime—
I've allus bin Orxfud Collidge myself, and my mother were just the sime.

I sticks ter Orxfud Collidge, I dew, 'arrever the bettin' goes,
And I shants till I'm dry as lawat week's ban ter buck up the beggars as rows,

I wears their colours fur all ter see—though it corsts yer a penny fur that,
A dawk blue monkey, all mide o' plush, with a pin ter fix in yer 'at.

'Arrever the bettin' goes, my boys, it's Orxfud as I surport—
I've 'ad my dollar on Kyembridge, yuss, some years as I felt I ought;

But pleasure is pleasure, and biz is biz and kept in a sepyrit jug,
And a man mye shart like a 'shoosyarst, and yet not act like a mug.

I never 'ave done much rowin' myself, and on form I'm a bit in the dark;
I 'aven't the 'ang of them light-built craft, and a steamer is more my mark;

But I gits it up from the pipers though, and they allus knows what ter sye,
And yer'd think I were born in a boat-'ouse, yuss, ter 'ear me on boat-rice dye.

And per'aps there isn't a lot ter see, and the little there is don't lawst,
Fur the Thames goes bendin' and windin' abart and them boats they moves so fawst;

But that don't keep me from 'Ammersmith Bridge, nor stop me injoyin' the gime,
Fur I likes ter look on while other men work, and my mother were just the sime.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The "Bengalee" this morning, publishes papers which narrate how two Mahomedan Zemindars were ordered by Mr. A. H. Ley, the Sub-Divisional Officer of the Dewan in the Chapra District, to kneel down on the ground under the sun with both hands clasped together before a large assembly and how their prayer, to be let off with a fine, was rejected. It is alleged that this humiliation was imposed on them, because they were remiss in supplying rasad to the Sub-Divisional Officer while on tour. Telegrams, it seems, were sent to the Chief Secretary, the Divisional Commissioner and others, but failing to obtain redress the Zemindars have served the Sub-Divisional Officer with notices, claiming damages to the extent of Rs. 10,000 each.

ROWDY BENGALI STUDENTS.

MOLESTING A CONSTABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The case of the four Bengali students charged with assaulting a Police Constable, was again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. Evidence was given that on the 21st instant when the constable was on his rounds at night, he was suddenly surrounded by a gang of Bengali youths who questioned him about arresting one of their number a few weeks ago, struck him and compelled him to shout "Bande Mataram" with them. The case will be heard again to-day.

SAD DISCOVERY AT ALIPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

Mr. Browne, for many years connected with the Calcutta School Book Society, was found drowned on Friday, in a tank, in the vicinity of Alipore. He seems to have met with many disappointments latterly, and it is thought that he must have committed suicide.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The European named Malone, alias Manning, charged with the theft of watches, etc., in Calcutta and Howrah, was committed yesterday, by the Magistrate at Howrah to the Sessions.

SWADESHI FACTORY BURNED DOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

A building, used by the Swadeshi Cigarette Company for the manufacture of the brand cigarette known as "Partition" cigarettes for which there has recently been a good demand, caught fire on Wednesday night, and was burnt down. The loss to the Swadeshi Company and the cause they represent is considered great.

The result of the crushings at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine for March, is as follows:—Quarts crushed 2,100 tons gold obtained 630 ozs., tailings cyanided 2,000 tons, gold obtained 275 ozs., making a total of 1,105 ozs. of gold, compared with 1,036 ozs. in February and 1,139 ozs. in January.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

LORD MINTO'S TRIBUTE TO GENERAL NICHOLSON.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 6.

On the evening of the 6th of April, His Excellency, Lord Minto, unveiled the statue of General John Nicholson, on the very site where Lord Roberts, had last seen him at the head of the storming column, waiting for the bugle to sound as the signal that Kashmir gate had been blown in.

The troops and spectators were all in their places by 5 in the afternoon. The Countess of Minto with a travelling escort of cavalry arrived at the dais shortly after 5. The Viceroy, with his personal staff rode the whole way, escorated by the 18th Prince of Wales Own Lancers and was met en route by the Commander-in-Chief and staff. On arrival at the Northern gate of the Nicholson Garden, His Excellency was met by Lieutenant-General Sir A. Gaselee, Major General Henry, and the Honorary Secretaries of the Nicholson Statue Fund. The Viceroy dismounted and marched in procession from the gate to the dais up the sloping path which was lined by the Royal Artillery. Guards of Honour of the Royal Irish Rifles and the 35th Sikhs were posted on each side of the statue. The band was massed behind the Guard of Honour to the east of the statue. The two Regiments were formed up in a circle enclosing the statue, the Guards of Honour, the bands and the dais. The detachments from all over India representing the various corps which served under Nicholson's immediate command in 1857, were drawn up along the edges of the passage from the dais to the statue.

On arrival at the dais, the Viceroy was received with a royal salute and took his place beside her Excellency facing the statue. The Staffs and other officers who formed the procession were drawn up behind the Viceroy, and the large gathering of spectators was grouped on either side. General Sir B. Duff and Major Douglas, the Honorary Secretaries to the fund then advanced to the dais and the former read an address to the Viceroy. During its delivery His Excellency, who wore a General's uniform and, with soldiery instinct displayed only the medals won on active service, in the field, stood on the edge of the dais.

When General Duff had concluded, the Viceroy delivered his most stirring speech. Lord Minto spoke without a note in clear ringing tones and carried the whole of the great audience with him. His Excellency's speech was the heartfelt and eloquent tribute to a gallant soldier whose heroic qualities and achievements, crowned by a glorious death in the hour of victory, have for half a century been a living inspiration to all ranks of the army of India. It was evident that the Viceroy felt this was no ordinary ceremonial, but a historical event, and His Excellency rose to the opportunity in a speech which was listened to in reverend silence.

On its conclusion His Excellency saluted and proceeded to unveil the statue. As the covering flags fell and disclosed the figure, the Guards presented arms and the Artillery stationed in Kudsia Bags fired a Brigadier General's salute. During the present the bands played "Auld Lang Syne." The Statue is one of Mr. Brock's happiest creations. It is worthy of the man and is instinct with vigour and dignity, it is a firm alert, soldiery figure, the head is inclined to the Kashmir gate, the sword is drawn and Nicholson is lifting the scabbard as if about to lead the final assault.

The Viceroy then inspected the two Guards of Honour, and on his return to the dais General Sir B. Duff presented Colonel Mackenzie who in his turn presented the other Mutiny Veterans. His Excellency shook hands with each and spent some time in conversation with them. He then inspected the detachments from the various regiments intimately associated with Nicholson in his different campaigns. His Excellency then remounted and rode back to the Circuit House and the solemn ceremany was over. Their Excellencies returned to the special train at about 8 and a few minutes later the train proceeded for the north-west Punjab.

Lord Minto's speech was as follows:—

"General Sir Beauchamp Duff, I would venture, in the first place, to express to the Committee you represent my appreciation, in which I feel sure the public in India and at Home will share, of the success which has attended the Committee's efforts to erect a statue of General Nicholson at Delhi. My predecessor, Lord Curzon, took great interest in the scheme, the inception of which is due to Major Douglas who, whilst he was Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, selected this site for the statue and who spared no endeavour to obtain a likeness of General Nicholson, in which he received the sympathetic assistance of General Nicholson's old friends and comrades, Lord Roberts, Sir Henry Norman and Sir Seymour Blane. Major Douglas has been fortunate, too, in obtaining the distinguished services of Mr. Brock, but it is to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the British and Indian Armies who are assembled here to-day, that this ceremony must so deeply appeal. We are gathered here to do honour to the memory of a great soldier and administrator, whose name is such a household word that there is no need for me to attempt to sketch his career. We all know, the story of Nicholson's fighting in early days, of his subsequent Frontier administration, of the march of his movable column from Peshawar to Delhi, and of the glorious close of that memorable siege. This afternoon, the much-honoured veterans who shared with him the dangers and glories of many fights, the present representatives of the Corps who served under him in his last campaign and regiments of the British and Indian Armies of to-day, are all standing shoulder to shoulder close to the spot where he stood on the morning of the 14th of September, nearly 49 years ago, looking down upon the Kashmir bastion and the Kashmir Gate, waiting for the bugle to sound the advance which he was so magnificently to lead. The British and Indian troops stand here together as they have stood side by side on many a hard fought field to do honour to the memory not only of a British Officer of the Indian Army, the John Nicholson of his British comrades, but to the memory of the beloved and worshipped "Nicalsain Sahib," the revered leader of Pathan and Punjabi warriors. It is the statue of a great and chivalrous soldier, of a high-minded and straightforward man that I have been asked to unveil, a man whose memory may be reverently cherished by Soldiers and Civilians of whatever race and of whatever creed."

The unveiling ceremony was then performed, and was followed by the playing of "Auld Lang Syne" and afterwards both Lord Minto and Lord Kitchener received the Veterans, with whom they shook hands and chatted for a short time before leaving.

LORD MINTO AT THE JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

INSPECTION OF HORSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SARGADA, APRIL 8.

The special with their Excellencies, Colonel Dunlop-Smith, Major Adam, Colonel Crooke-Lawless, Major Fielding, Captain Balkeley, and Captain Lord Francis Scott arrived at Mitha Lak, which is a small station in the Jhelum Canal Colony about 7 miles North-East of Sargeda. At a little after 5, last evening, their Excellencies were met by the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Walker, Financial Commissioner, Hon Mr. J. Douie, Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Hailey, Colonisation Officer, Jhelum Canal, Colonel Goad, Captain Templer, Captain Peacock, Captain Bruce and Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police. A small shamiana was pitched a few hundred yards from the station, from which their Excellencies inspected about 300 mares and 7 stallions which were brought up in turn in front of the tent. This review lasted over an hour and at its comletion their Excellencies returned to the train and continued their journey to Sargada which was reached after 7 last night.

At the station were Mr. Mullaly and Mr. Lake. The house occupied by Mr. Hailey was placed at the disposal of their Excellencies. There was a small dinner party last night to which the officers at present in the station were invited. This morning before breakfast their Excellencies accompanied by staff and various Civil and Remount Officers inspected a collection of representative mares from all parts of the colony. His Excellency rode round and afterwards presented prizes to the chief prize winners at the recent Horse Show. The leading Indian gentleman and officials who were present on the grounds were introduced to his Excellency. These included Nawab Abdulla Khan, Mullah, Khuda Baksh Mullah, Ubarash Khan and several old native officers, some of whom had the Mutiny medal. These were all presented and his Excellency spent some time in conversation with them. After that the Viceroy rode all over the new town of Sargada and returned in time for break-fast.

Some sports have been arranged in honour of his Excellency's visit which take place this afternoon.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

DEBATE AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

The discussion on the Bengal Budget at yesterday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was purely of local interest. The Hon. Mr. Nimmo dwelt upon the subjects of special interest to the Mercantile Community. Bhupendra Nath Basu discussed at length the education problem criticising Government severely in respect of the appointment of a Civilian Director, the neglect of primary education and repressive measures recently adopted towards students.

The Lieutenant Governor in replying touched briefly on a number of subjects and discussed a few others at considerable length. For the first time since the beginning of the controversy he entered upon a defence of a Civilian Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION AT ALIGARH.

DEPUTATION TO AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 8.

The Aligarh Deputation headed by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, and the Kazi of Bombay arrived at Palanpur on Friday, and were met at the station by the Heir Apparent, the State Dawan and Secretary Gulabmia, and were taken to the Dilkushabagh, the historical summer palace. Yesterday morning H. H. the Nawab Saheb received them in the Darbar Hall. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad in explaining the object of the Deputation complimented his Highness upon being the only Moslem reigning Prince who had personally visited the Alegarh College in the life time of Sir Syed Ahmed and therefore hoped that he would readily sympathise with the national cause. his Highness replied that the Prince of Wales institute of Science would undoubtedly prove a great blessing to Indian Moslems. and generously promised a contribution towards it. In the evening his Highness kindly visited the Deputation at their residence.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.

FORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

The special committee of the Calcutta University Senate appointed to consult with the Government of India in the framing of new University Regulations is composed as follows-Vice Chancellor, Mr. G. W. Kuchler, representing Education Department, the Rev. B. Wann, representing the Missionary Colleges, Messrs. N.N. Ghose and Brajendra Nath Seal, representing private colleges and Dr. R. Denison Ross, who is appointed in a dual capacity as Member and Secretary.

A POPULAR TELEGRAPH OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The signallers, of the Telegraph Department at Calcutta gave a farewell entertainment last night, to Mr. R. T. Gibbs, the Telegraph Superintendent, prior to his departure for Sind. He is exceedingly popular here with the men for whom he did much.

The approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21'50 miles open) for the week ending 31st March, 1906, amounted to Rs. 3,313, being a decrease of Rs. 3124 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st to 31st March, 1906, were Rs. 39,698, being a decrease of Rs. 22,596.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Australian wool Season.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT GENEROSITY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Australian wool market may now be regarded as closed. There will be a few sales in Sydney and Melbourne before the end of the wool year on June 30, but the amount remaining for sale cannot be large. From the point of view of the colonial broker the season has been most satisfactory, and, indeed, the most satisfactory on record. When it opened, the opinion was expressed that about a million bales would be realized by growers in the various Australian markets, and when the mail that has just arrived left Melbourne this number had already been exceeded by 12,000 bales, while it was thought that the total before the end of the season would reach 1,100,000 bales. Sydney easily leads the way as an Australian wool market. Up to the end of January the sales there since July 1, 1905, amounted to 528,659 bales, against 415,719 for the corresponding period of the previous season, for Victoria the figures are 358,287, against 299,220 bales, for Adelaide, 84,891 against 70,612, and for Brisbane, 40,627 bales against 27,445 bales. The five Australian markets, Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide, and Brisbane, total 199,000 bales more than during the corresponding period of the previous season. This quantity is just about what the total increase from the Commonwealth is expected to reach, so that there is still left for realisation in London about as much wool as was sold there last year. It does not appear that pastoralists who have sold their clips in the colonial markets need regret the course they adopted, for, notwithstanding the advance in values at the present London auctions, the attempts of speculators to realise colonial purchases in London do not meet with much success.

A new development in Canadian finance is the introduction of a considerable sum of German capital. The Dresdner Bank, on account of itself and some of the most powerful financial interests in the world, is acquiring a large proportion of the stock of the Sovereign Bank of Canada. The precise amount is not disclosed, but indirect evidences point to a sum of substantially one million dollars. The Sovereign is a young bank, with 53 branches in Ontario and Quebec. Its present capitalisation of two million dollars is to be increased to four millions, and its reserve fund after the transfer will exceed 1 1-4 million dollars. On last year's trading the dividend was 6 per cent. The resources of the Dresdner Bank exceed ten millions sterling, and its appearance in Canadian affairs has provoked the usual loose rumours of a desire to obtain control. On the one hand, it is explained that the group of German capitalists seen in Canada a profitable field for investment, and, on the other, that the Sovereign Bank management see how to make good use of the additional funds. Only five of the thirty-four chartered banks in Canada have a larger capital authorisation.

It is reported that there has lately been an active discussion between members of the New York Cotton Exchange and the Cotton Users as to the amount of dirt and sand contained in the cotton bales. The Inspection Committee has provoked complaints this season by what some members consider to be its unnecessary severity in rejecting cotton. A meeting held on March 14 to discuss the question was adjourned on the ground that a matter of such importance should secure a large attendance. A strong representation has been made by Mr. Attwood Violett to the effect that any relaxation of the stringency of the present regulations would make New York the dumping ground for trash from all directions. There had been some talk, it seems, of a lot of 150 bales of cotton rejected at Havre, and therefore undeliverable at Liverpool or at new Orleans, and even too low as the minimum grade deliverable in the New York market, which, however, under the proposed new conditions, would naturally gravitate to New York. Lancashire spinners, at least, would deprecate any relaxation of their protective standards, and it is notable that there have been a good many complaints lately about the irregularities of grade in the bale.

Messrs. Hubbard and Co., of New York, who but recently were by no means bearish in their view of the cotton market, now write (March 13) that although the widely prevailing belief that the acreage will be largely increased and that this crop has been underestimated is having an exaggerated effect it is quite correct. They add: It is undoubtedly true that the trade now considers that a substantial and sustained advance can only come from a change in weather conditions; that unless they become of such a nature as to indicate a small yield next season we will slowly liquidate the remainder of this crop upon the basis of the next. We were surprised to find this the prevailing view throughout the West and South-west, where the feeling was so bullish during the winter. This is perhaps more significant than a stronger expression of opinion from a less cautious source.

So seldom does the Indian Government satisfy the stockholders of the railways, with which stockholders the Government is, of course, in intimate relation, that the case of South Behar is almost astounding. Not only the proprietors of the South Behar line, but other Indian railway proprietors, are rubbing their eyes and asking whether the Indian Government has turned generous. Perhaps it is the policy of the new Ministry to encourage a transfer of investment from South African mines to Indian railways; just as the wish is father to the thought that it is its policy to transfer mining employment from the Chinese coolie to the Indian coolie, says the "World". At all events the South Behar stockholders, who have been receiving an average dividend of £31 17s. per cent., and were threatened with a competitive line, suddenly find that in view of the competition they are to receive an annual payment from the Government which will insure their receiving a dividend of £41 18s. per cent. But the life of the railway as their property is a short one if merry, for thirteen years hence the Government may take it over in exchange for a mere return of the capital they have spent upon it. To bring about the terms so satisfactory to the stockholders the directors seem to have negotiated with the Government for two years; it is to be hoped that at the forthcoming meeting they will impart the secret of their success.

The report just issued by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank shows that the increasing prominence into which the institution has been brought through its connection with Japanese finance has been attended with increasing business and increasing profits. For the past half-year a dividend of £1 15s. per share is declared, with a bonus of £1, whereas a year ago the dividend was only £1 10s. Moreover, another million dollars is transferred to the silver reserve, bringing it up to nearly a million sterling, in addition to the sterling reserve of another million, comparing with the paid up capital, also amounting to a million. On the basis of last year's distribution the $125 fully paid shares at their present price of £69 yield over 4 per cent. At the meeting of Nicholson, the well-known City drapery business, on Thursday, the directors will have the satisfaction of presenting a report which marks the return of the company to its early prosperity. It was formed in 1898, and up to February 1900, 1900, paid dividends at the rate of 7 1-2 per cent. Then there was the sudden drop to 2 1-2 per cent which continued for two years.

In 1903 the gradual recovery set in, and for two years 6 per cent. was paid, and then for the next year, 1904-5, 6 1-2 per cent., and now for the year ended last month the directors are able to report net profits amounting to £12,160, against £10,689 for the preceding year, and the dividend is accordingly increased to 7 1-2 per cent. for the year, with £1,750 to the reserve. The capital is £140,000, in one-pound shares, half 5 per cent. cumulative preference and half ordinary. At their present price of

1-51-6 the preference yield, of course, over 5 per cent.; and the ordinary at 1 1-8, including a shilling dividend for the past half-year, yield very nearly 7 per cent.

The Bengal Iron and Steel Company has fallen upon evil times which may possibly prove to be temporary, as they result from an unfortunate attempt to establish steel works in India, in addition to the company's ironworks and collieries. The steelworks are to be abandoned, or at least closed down for the present, and as the company is producing pig iron and iron castings on a larger scale than ever before, it may well return to the 10 per cent. basis it maintained for the four years ended with 1902-3. The profits have not entirely disappeared, as £9,010, was earned in the year ended September 20th last, as compared with £12,364 for the previous year, out of which 4 per cent. was paid on the ordinary shares. The past year's profit suffices to pay the dividend on the preference shares and 2 1-2 per cent. on the ordinary, which was paid as an interim dividend in September last. The preference shares are 6 per cent. cumulative, the present price being 9 and the yield 6 2-3 per cent., and the £1. ordinary shares can be bought at 15s. each.

Mail advices from Hayti report only a limited demand for cotton manufactured goods, though the local traders had purchased very freely of stock in anticipation of the Easter trade. Lancashire grey drills in 30 inches 25 yards and bleached shirtings in the usual finishes have sold well during the late season, particularly in lower qualities; the better makes, however, show but little improvement, owing to the poverty of the people. American importers of standard makes of blue denims and grey sheeting continue to do a fair trade, principally in the larger towns. Otir checks or fancy plaids of United States make have a large sale, and have to some extent affected the demand for English striped and checked drills. The recent coffee crop (which was secured in good condition), together with the extension of cotton planting, has somewhat improved the commercial prospects of the island. The increasing taxation and the constant financial embarrassments of the Government are still, however, a source of anxiety to the foreign merchants who control nearly all the import and export trade To meet pressing liabilities, the Minister of Finance recently introduced a bill considerably advancing the stam duties on bills of exchange, which has proved a heavy tax on merchants who make their remittances direct to Europe. To aggravate the situation, the Haytian Government has now notified that on July 1 a considerable increase in the duties on manufactured goods will come into force.

A company which pays 8 per cent. on its ordinary shares can hardly be termed decadent, but this dividend, paid by the British Insulated and Helsby Cabels Company, it is in marked contrast with the 20 per cent. paid a few years ago. Although a smaller business has been done, the profits for the year 1905 are fully equal to those of the previous year, being, in fact, £133,993 as compared with £129,817. The company has a reserve fund of £250,000. and a special reserve fund of £ 94,462. the amount of the latter being deducted from an entry of £557,751, in the balance-sheet representing investments at cost, including shares and debentures in various undertakings established or controlled by the company, and cash advances. The kind of business represented by this item doubtless renders the shares of the company somewhat speculative, and they ought to give a high yield. That, as a matter of fact, they do. the £5. shares being quoted at 7, and giving a return of 5 11-16 per cent The 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares possess a fair margin of security, and at the price of 6. for the £5 share give a yield of exactly 5 per cent.

SPORTING FIXTURES AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The following fixtures are announced at Annandale Gymkhana Club Polo week, beginning June the 11th :—The Summer Races, May 29th 31st and June 2nd. Autumn Races in October, the Horse and Dog Show, on June 9th. The footbali tournament in September.

CROPS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The crop report for the week ending March 31st states that crop prospects are good to fair in Burma, East Bengal and Assam, Bengal, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, Bombay, Mysore and Madras, and more or less indifferent in the remaining Provinces. Hail has done damage in parts of United Provinces and Rajputana. The numbers on famine relief works are 4,33,438 of which 1,91,000 are in the United Provinces.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Needham, Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, is granted leave for eighteen months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Survey Lieutenant Brown, R. E. officiates as Assistant Surveyor General during the absence of Major W. J. Bythell, R. E. (P. W. D.).

Mr. A. L. Wright, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred to the Railway Branch under the Railway Board.

FORRIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Ward, C. I. E., on completion of the Seistan Commission revert to the P. W. D.

Major H. B. Peacock is granted leave for six months.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. F. Cox, C. S. I., Comptroller and Auditor General is granted leave for six months. Mr. J. C. E. Branson officiating as Controller and Mr. A. M., Brigstoke as Accountant General of Bengal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Captain Morris, 3rd Horse, is appointed Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Umballa.

Captain O'Meara, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed Officiating Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras, vice Colonel Boulderson on leave.

Major Ray, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Intelligence Branch, is granted leave out of India for one year on medical certificate.

Major-General Prey man assumed comand of the Burma Division on the 30th March.

Brigadier General Spens, commanding the Allahabad Brigade, is transferred to the Bareilly Brigade vice General Martin appointed Adjutant-General in India.

Colonel Woolcomb, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, is appointed to the command of the Allahabad Brigade.

Colonel Aylmer is appointed to Brigade command of the 2nd class and remains at Bannu.

Major General Pearson is appointed Inspector General of Volunteers and Brigadier General Adams succeeds him in command of the Derajat Brigade.

Colonel Gray is appointed to the Jhelum Brigade which is substituted for the Colonelcy on the staff, Multan.

Colonel McSwiney is appointed Colonel on the staff of the Umballa Cavalry Brigade.

QUARANTINE OF HAJEES.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Mahomedans will be held at the Anjuman Hall on Tuesday under the Presidency of H. H. the Agakhan, with a view to memorialize Government to abolish the quarantine detention of the Hajees.

The following petition will than be sent to H. E Lord Lamington :—

On behalf of the Mahomedan Community assembled in a public Meeting, held on the 10th April 1903, under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, we have the honour to address this representation for the abolition of quarantine to your Excellency-in-Council with a request that it may be forwarded to the Government of India with your kind support Before dealing with the question of quarantine imposed upon intending pilgrims prior to their departure for Jeddah, it would be interesting to trace the history of quarantine detention at Pir Pao. Immediately after the plague broke out in Bombay orders were issued by Government prohibiting entirely the departure of Hajees from India. Such prohibition lasted for one year. In the year 1898 Government, perceiving that it was not desirable to continue the prohibition against the Members of the Mahomedan Community, who were desirous of discharging a religious obligation, reconsidered their decision and authorized the departure of pilgrims from Karachi, Pilgrims having broken out in Karachi also, Government in the year 1899 fixed Chittagong as the port of departure and the pilgrims were required to embark from that port, after they were subjected to a quarantine detention for 10 days. When subsequently plague had spread to almost all the parts of the country, it was felt by Government that there was no further reason for preventing the departure of the pilgrims from Bombay, the most suitable and convenient port for the pilgrims. Their previous orders were consequently revised by Government in 1902-03 and the Hajees were allowed to embark from this port, after they were detained in quarantine for 10 days at the Pir Pao Segregation Camp. The period of such detention was subsequently reduced to 5 days. The Mahomedans of this country have always loyally bowed to the decisions and orders of Government, and although there was a feeling of keen dissatisfaction at the distinction made between the travellers to all the other parts of the world and those who left for Jeddah on pilgrimage, they quietsubmitted to the restrictions imposed upon them, in the belief that such precautions were absolutely necessary in the interests of the general community. Without therefore asking for the abolition of quarantine, they contented themselves with drawing the attention of Government to the serious inconvenience and great hardships entailed upon intending pilgrims in connection with quarantine arrangements.

The Mahomedan Community readily recognises that your Excellency's Government has endeavoured to do their best towards minimising the discomforts borne and hardships suffered by the pilgrims A great deal has been done in this direction, but we venture to submit that much remains still to be done. We do not however propose to deal with that subject in the present memorial as we are desired by the Community to confine our representation to the abolition of quarantine detention.

As stated above the Mahomedan Community submitted in a spirit of thorough loyalty and obedience to all the restrictions which Government thought fit to impose, as a precaution against the spread of plague, and they would continue, however unwillingly, to submit to them, if any necessity was shewn to exist at present for the same. The question therefore arises whether it is any longer necessary to detain the pilgrims in a Segregation Camp prior to their departure, as it is a principle recognised by all civilized Governments that each one should take such measures as may be considered requisite for the protection of its territory against the importation of plague. Most Governments, who run the smallest risk of plague infection getting into their territories, have organised measures such as quarantine detention, medical inspection and a thorough disinfection of travellers and their effects, before permitting them to land on their shores and associate with their subjects. The departure of travellers from plague infected places is everywhere permitted after subjecting them to medical inspection only. Every inhabitant of India is free to leave for any part of the world after undergoing medical inspection at the time of this departure. It depends entirely upon the regulations in force at the place of his destination, whether he is required to undergo any quarantine detention before he is allowed to land. It is a well-known fact that such precautions are taken in the case of pilgrims before they are permitted to land at Jeddah. Every pilgrim is required to stay at Camaran in a quarantine camp for 10 days before he is permitted to proceed to Jeddah and to land there. Before he reaches Camaran, he remains on board a steam-ship for at least 10 days, so that before the Turkish Authorities allow an Indian pilgrim to land on their shores, he remains under observation for a period of not less than 20 days from the date of his departure from India. Medical experts are agreed on the point that after such a long period there is no risk of the plague infection finding its way into another country by the medium of human beings. Under the circumstances it does not appear why exceptional treatment is meted out to the Mussalman pilgrims by the British Government. It is obviously the duty of the Turkish Authorities to take adequate precautions for the protection of its subjects and other visitors to the Holy Shrine, and it is a well-known fact that all conceivable precautions are duly taken by them.

Apart from the measures adopted by the Turkish Authorities shewing that a quarantine detention of pilgrims before their departure from India, is wholly unnecessary, your Excellency will permit us to state a few of the reasons in support of that view. The Mahomedan Calendar is governed by the lunar year and consequently the day of the Haj falls 11 days earlier every succeeding year. When quarantine was first imposed upon pilgrims embarking from Bombay the latest date of departure was about the 20th of February 1903, a time when plague was raging in Bombay and most parts of India were infected. The day of departure for the last Haj was the 5th of January of the current year, and for the next Haj the pilgrims must leave Bombay before the end of December 1906. Past experience clearly shews that at such a time of the year the City of Bombay is practically free from plague and that the disease at this time is in a quiescent condition all over the country. The risk, therefore, of persons leaving Bombay after undergoing medical inspection and without being detained in a quarantine camp is practically nil. This is clearly borne out by the information supplied by Government in reply to certain questions put by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola at the Meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th Febuary 1906. Government stated that during the last three seasons upwards of 47,000 pilgrims passed through the Segregation Camp at Pir Pao, that during the two previous seasons not a single case of plague was detected amongst them, that during the last season a child was reported to be suffering from plague, that it was sent to the Maratha Hospital, and that it was discharged cured. We venture to submit that from the result of the case—a child suffering from plague taken from the Pir Pao Segregation Camp across the harbour to the Port Health Camp and from thence to the Maratha Hospital near the Victoria Gardens and discharged cured—it appears extremely doubtful whether it was really a case of plague. But even assuming that such was the case is there any justification for causing serious discomforts to, and inflicting great hardships upon, half a lakh of pilgrims by compulsorily detaining them in segregation, because a child among them was found suffering from this disease. It has to be borne in mind, however, that these statistics refer to seasons ending with the month of January and the beginning of February, a time when plague begins to assert itself in Bombay and elsewhere. Next year, as already mentioned, the latest date of departure will be before the end of December, and during every succeeding year it will be 11 days earlier. Looking to the time of departure in future years there appears to be hardly any risk of a person suffering from plague leaving the country, even if he is permitted to depart with no precaution other than medical inspection.

We are aware that Government rely on the Venice and the Paris Conventions for justification of this measure. The Paris Convention is not in force and does not apply to India, and therefore Government are in no way bound to enforce the restrictions imposed under it. The Venice Convention we, venture to submit, does not require detention of pilgrims, in a Segregation Camp The clause in the Venice Convention applying to pilgrims according to the official translation, runs as follows :—" Inspection sufficient to ascertain that none of the pilgrims are suffering from plague. All that is therefore required, is to subject the pilgrims prior to their departure to a thorough medical inspection, which with the disinfection of their effects, would meet all requirements. We do not overlook the fact that it was only recently by a telegram appearing in the "Advocate of India" that Government have for the first time attempted to question the correctness of the official translation and have contended that the word used in the Venice Convention is "observation," which has been wrongly translated to mean "inspection." Assuming that the contention now put forward by the Government of India is correct, we beg respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention to the proviso to the Venice and Paris Conventions, which leaves the manner in which these regulations are to be carried out entirely in the discretion of Local Governments. If Government hold that it is obligatory upon them to enforce "observation" as they now understand the word, and for which there appears to be no justification, we venture to submit that it can easily be carried out without causing much hardship, discomfort or inconvenience to the pilgrims. Your Excellency is aware that such observation is in force at hill stations in India and consists only in medically examining the people for a given number of days. Such observation can easily be enforced against the pilgrims as most of them put up at the two Muzafirkhanas in the city during their stay in Bombay. The Medical Officers in charge of the Segregation Camp at Pir Pao could be stationed at these two places and the intending pilgrims kept under their observation for a given number of days. Arrangements can also be made for those who do not stay at these places by requiring them to present themselves for inspection once in every twenty-four hours. The discretion vested in Government under the Venice and Paris Conventions could, we venture to submit, well be exercised in this manner and great relief afforded to our co-religionists in their desire to discharge a religious obligation. We would further respectfully submit that Governments are in no manner bound to enforce either quarantine or observation, but if they hold that medical inspection on the day of departure is no sufficient safeguard, we shall be quite content if observation of the kind suggested is substituted for quarantine detention.

There is one aspect of the question to which we may be permitted to refer. Government are aware that it is a religious obligation upon the Mussalmans to visit the Holy City of Mecca, once during their lifetime. Members of our Community in their desire to discharge this obligation willingly undergo all the trouble and expense of a journey which is by no means a comfortable one. The British Government have adopted the far-sighted and statesmanlike policy of non-interference with the religious rights and customs of its subject races. The absolute tolerance permitted by them in religious matters to all the different castes and creeds under their rule has rightly earned for them the deepest gratitude of their subjects. It has been with a feeling of keen disappointment that the Mahomedan Community has noticed the various obstacles placed in their way in the matter of the pilgrimage to Mecca. We readily concede that if there was any real necessity for imposing them, the members of our Community would willingly bear them. It was in this spirit that they have up to now abstained from making representations to Government on the subject of the imposition of quarantine. They, however, consider that the time has now arrived when it clearly appears that quarantine detention in a segregation camp is absolutely unnecessary, and we venture to submit that in view of this fact your Excellency's Government will join us in requesting the Government of India to abolish quarantine against the Mahomedans proceeding to Mecca on pilgrimage and thereby do away with the invidious distinction made at present between Indian travellers to all the other parts of the world and the Mussalmans going to Arabia to discharge a religious duty. And your Memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

GERMANY IN THE STRAIT SETTLEMENTS.

A SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL MOVE.

THE "Singapore Free Press" attaches political significance to the rumour that the Dutch Company that works a coal concession on Pulo Laut, to the South-East of Dutch Borneo, had transferred the Singapore agency to the important German firm of Behn Meyer & Co., as the German lines of steamers had made contracts for large quantities of their coal necessitating the maintenance of a large coal depot on Pulo Laut.

At present this depot would ostensibly be no more than a commercial coaling station. But it is considered this is looked upon as the thin end of the wedge for the establishment of a German Government coaling station in the Eastern Archipelago. This inference is reasonable enough, given the datum of the laying down of large stocks of German-owned coal on Pulo Laut.

Pulo Laut is 56 miles long and is separated from the main island of Borneo by a strait which is, with care, nivigable in daylight. The southern half was surveyed in 1848 by two Dutch naval officers, A. H. Huijsman and G. A. de Lange, and the surveyed portion shows a clear channel of from six to four fathoms. The northern half is probably now well surveyed, for the Dutch naval authorities have been carrying on for many years surveys of the coasts of their East Indian islands. If the coal supply of this island is now in whole or in part, available under German control for German vessels, this fact has a not unimportant bearing on the position of Singapore as a commercial coaling station, and, beyond that the possibilities of Pulo Laut as a naval depot should certainly not be ignored.

BOMBAY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE Skipping Competition of the above Association was continued on Saturday afternoon at the Framji Cowasji Institute. Mrs. Batty very kindly distributed the prizes. The results of the competition on Saturday were as follows :—

Single Rope Skipping.—(Parsi Schools) Class 1st Bannu Motivala, Empress High School; Class 2nd Tehmina Engineer, Young Ladies' High School.

Long Rope Skipping.—(Parsi Schools) Sherin Mudi, Empress High School.

Fancy Skipping.—(Parsi Schools) Mary Surveyor, Empress High School.

Long Rope Skipping (European Schools) Class 1st Muriel Saymour, Cathedral Girls' High School, Class 2nd Berzi Conyers, Cathedral Girls' High School. Class 3rd Helen Cowper B F S High School.

Fancy Skipping (European Schools).—1st Prize Daisy Watson, B F S, Girls' High School 2nd Prize Florence Baylis, B F S, Girls' High School, 3rd Prize Tena Fratell, B E S, Girls' High School.

The Fancy Skipping of the girls of the B. S. S. High School deserved by won much applause. We congratulate both the girls on the grace of their movements and those who have trained them or the patient work, which alone could produce, such excellent results. In the Long Rope Skipping, Helen Cowper, of the B. F. S. High School, scored 1328 in the first round; while the girls next below her in the same class, scored only 370 in both rounds.

The thanks of the Association are due to Mrs. Batty, for so kindly giving up another afternoon to the competition, also to the Judges, Mrs. Short and Mr. Sell, for the able manner in which they discharged a duty which was in some cases rendered exceedingly difficult by the all round excellence of many of the competitors.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 24th March 1906.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Mar. 1906—				
G I P Ry system.	2,65,784	20,52,337	7,352	25,63,115
I M R do ...	74,607	3,11,192	1,521	3,90,559
A D C Ry ...	10,739	20,087	64	35,808
Total...	7,06,429	23,84,116	8,937	30,29,482
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Mar. 1905—				
G I P R system...	4,53,104	16,27,653	13,191	20,93,948
I M R do ..	1,21,003	2,89,523	1,277	4,14,803
A D C Ry ...	3,091	3,297	135	6,493
Total...	5,80,198	19,20,443	14,603	25,15,244
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+ 50,322	+4,24,684	— 5,839	+ 4,69,167
	I M R.. + 53,343	+ 22,169	+ 244	+75,756
	A D C Ry ... + 12,566	+ 16,820	— 71	+29,315

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 17th February amounted to Rs. 5,523 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,783. Total earnings from 1st January to 17th February, were Rs 30,311 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,181.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE HARDSHIPS OF A MERCHANT JACK.

(Concluded from page 4.)

With regard to the sleeping quarters, what can be said for a bare iron place, icy in winter and sweating in summer; where paints and oils are housed; through which dirty chains and ropes are dragged daily when in harbour; where the platters have to rest on the floor for lack of a table, and where water comes through the ports in every heavy headsea? This is the usual stam tramp's fo'c'sle, and in other ways the small wind-jammer's is no better. Again, in the woodwork of many a tramp's fo'c'sle vermin (black jumpers and red crawlers) are so securely fixed that neither tar, caustic soda, paraffin nor carbolic acid solution will clear them out. Sulphur smoking, that kills rats by the score, has no more effect on them then fresh air has. As for the rats themselves, in many a ship, unless there be some kind of grain aboard, they will sit on the fo'c'sle floor and eat whatever is thrown to them. In a tramp in which I spent five months grain-carrying in the Mediterranean, the rats were so numerous that a man knocked four off his bunk-edged with the sweep of his arm. At the moment those four and many others were apparently making a procession overdecks from the fore-peak—at the head and below the fo'c'sle—to the forehold, because they could not get through the iron bulkhead.

Rats are fond of woollen and worsted materials, and where neither tallow nor grain is to be had they will feed on such things. In one vessel I sailed in, where food for them was scarce, they nightly made for socks, stockings, mittens, or anything else of the kind left about. When the loose articles of this nature were put away, the rates actually nibbled the socks on the mens feet as the latter slept in their bunks. Missles had to be thrown at them to drive them away. In fact, when the vessel came into cold latitudes, all hands had to resort to such preventive expendients to keep the rats away that the story of them would read like an extravaganza.

PRESENTATION TO MR. N. A. P. WADIA.

YESTERDAY morning on the premises of the China Mills a meeting was called in honour of Mr. Nusserwanji P. A. Wadia, one of the Agents of the China and Moon Mills on the occasion of his tour to Europe.

Mr. Cursedji P. Wadia, one of Directors of the Moon Mills, was voted to the chair.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings asked Mr. Hirjibhoy B. Meherji to read the following address :—

To Nasserwanjee P. A Wadia, Esq :—

Honoured Sir, We, the Parsee Officers, Clerks, Jobbers, Fitters, etc., etc., of the China and Moon Mills, beg to approach you on the occasion of your departure for Europe to express our sincere esteem and regard for the kindness shown towards us during the period we have had the good fortune of assisting you, and working under your kind control. That was an auspicious hour when you set your foot in the Mills, for since that time the Mills are flourishing as they never had flourished before, so much so that the Agents were able to kindly sanction a legitimate increase in the rates of wages of poor Mill-employees, in which act of kindness, we know, you took an active part. We hope you will be good enough to accept this Souvenir as a mark of our esteem. It is with regret that we part from you, although it is but for a short time. We heartily wish you God-speed, and hope you will return to us with renewed vigour and energy, ready to promote our welfare, as you have done in the past.—Your most obedient servants. Jamseeji F. Vajifdar, Ardeshir C. Homji Hirjibhai B. Meherji, Ardeshir B. Bhugwagar Nusserwanji F. Laskari, and others.

The address having been read Mr. N.P.A. Wadia rose amidst loud cheers to reply. He thanked the staff for the honour done to him and said it is most gratifying to him have won their esteem within a short period of fifteen months. Further he said it was the outburst of feelings of the staff on behalf of his father, Mr. P. A. Hormasji, but as the staff had not found an opportunity to give to their feelings up till now they had embraced that opportunity and have given honour to me. He had done nothing more, he said than the observance of his duties and the auspicious hour which was kindly inserted was nothing else but Nature's favour.

He again thanked the staff for the wishes expressed in the address and the costly souvenir handed over to him. The party then went to the refreshment room where Mr. A. P. Homji proposed the toast of Mr. N.P.A. Wadia, and the illustrious lady (his mother Bai Sherinbai P.A. Wadia) accompanying him. The toast having being taken by the guests and the staff present, Mr. Wadia again rose and answered in suitable terms, and the party then broke up by giving three cheers in honour of their guest.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal by a woman named Rangu, who was convicted in January last by Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of the murder of her newly-born child and was transported for life. The Government Pleader, Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was a Mahratta widow, about 35 years of age, who contracted an illict intimacy with a fellow villager named Vithoba. On the 13th November last, she gave birth to a male child, and the charge against her was that she caused the death of the child by throttling it. In her statement to the Sessions Judge, she alleged that, as she was very severely ill at the birth of the child, she had no knowledge whether it was born alive or dead. The medical evidence, however, clearly established that the child must have been born alive. It was a full-grown child, and the hydrostatic test showed that it had breathed. A contusion in the middle of the throat had evidently been caused by pressure; the resulting coagulation of blood indicated that pressure had been applied during life; and the post-mortem symptoms, taken together, clearly pointed to the conclusion that death was due to suffocation caused by pressure applied to the throat. On the evidence, the Sessions Judge had no doubt that it was the accused who had throttled her offspring. It was a child of shame; and from the evidence it appeared that, after killing the child, she dug a pit in the room, buried the corpse, and placed a grindingstone with two baskets over the grave. The accused made a most circumstantial statement before a second class magistrate, in which she admitted in full the details of her crime. She adhered to this statement before the committing magistrate, adding that she had done away with the child for fear of the disgrace and the shame. The assessors believed the confessions to have been induced by undue ful means and they disbelieved the medical evidence, propounding a theory of their own. What seemed to have weighed most with the assessors was the fact that the accused had made no attempt to procure a miscarriage; and they argued that if she had been inclined to destroy the fruit of her shame, she would not have waited till her shame had become patent to the world. But, said the Sessions Judge, the present was only one of a numerous class of cases, so painfully familiar in the criminal annals of this district, in which the guilty mother makes no attempt to hide her shame till her child is born, and then she lays violent hands on it in a fit of despair. The accused was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal, directing that the record should be submitted to the Government of Bombay in usual course in such cases.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. AUSTRIA.

THE following list of passengers is the proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 3:—Capt C J Allan from (Karachi) Mr and Mrs Archibald, Capt J E R Brush (from Karachi), Mr Thornton (from Karachi), Mrs W Bredenkamp and child, Mr F B Bagley, (from Karachi), Mr G Bennett, Miss Barnett, Mr and Mrs C J Cole, nurse and child (from Karachi), Mr and Mrs N Cronwall, Mr S N Damala (from Karachi), Mr J Feerishe, Miss A Garret, Mr and Mrs James E Hand, Miss Hand, Revd A H Hildesley, from Karachi, Mr M J Humphrey, Mr W K Hughes, Miss Hill, Miss Jennison, Miss Kenia Kitsell, Mr J M Lyons, Doctor Grace Mackinnon, Mr Maynards, Mr and Mrs H Parker and child(from Karachi), Mr and Mrs R H Taylor, 2 children and infant, Mr Toole, nurse and child (from Karachi), Mr and Mrs T J B Thatcher (from Karachi), Mr M Vesilkis, the Honble Mr and Mrs Montagu Waldgrave (from Karachi).

BABY TUCKER'S WONDERFUL CURE

Covered from Head to Foot with Humours—Forty Boils on Head at One Time—Could Not Shut Eyes to Sleep—Doctors Did No Good.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

Mrs. George H. Tucker, Jr., 335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is a grateful mother. "When six months old," she says, "my little girl weighed a pound and a half less than at birth. When one month old a scab formed on her face, spreading until it completely covered her from head to foot, followed by boils, having forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. Then her skin started to dry up, and it became so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep. One month's treatment with Cuticura Soap and Ointment made a complete cure, and now my child is as large, strong, and healthy as any child of her age. The doctor's and drug bills amounted to a large sum, and my baby grew worse all the time. Then we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment and cured her at trifling expense."

CUTICURA A BLESSING

To Skin-Tortured Babies and Tired Mothers.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczemas, rashes, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin, and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood. A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollients, will permit of sleep for baby, and rest for mother, and point to a speedy and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, from infancy to age.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours." Mailed Free.

"APENTA" R.G.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SAML. BOOTH & Co.,

CHEAPSIDE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF

GAS & WATER FITTINGS.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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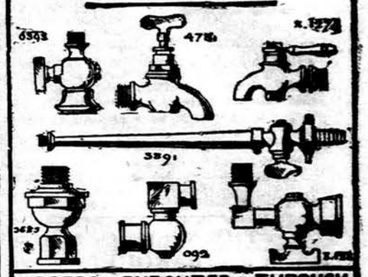

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Beauty.

Icilma Flower Cream prevents the skin from chafing when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate bloom of a young parent rose-white complexion is a bit difficult unless she uses the regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Icilmade.

ARMS and HAVE STORES, and all good Chemists.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS and STORES,

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MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

550 times sweeter than SUGAR.

and every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate Price from

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FREE TO MEN.

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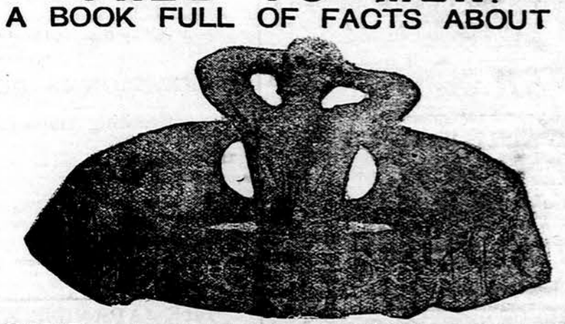

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of that kind that weakens you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it; your best days are slipping by. If you want this book, I send it closely sealed, free, if you write me. If you are able, call on my physician for free consultation and a free test.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Gouty Eczema.

A GREAT ZAM-BUK CURE.

ZAM-BUK has proved a wonderful cure for gouty eczema, that painful disease peculiar to tropical climates during the rainy season.

"I had my first attack eight years ago," says Mr. George Thompson, of Wolseley Bridge, near Stafford, "when an eruption broke out on my hands and arms, which swelled and discharged a great deal. I became an in-patient at the Birmingham Queen's Hospital, where I had to lie on my back with my arms upon a rack for some time. The doctors told me I was suffering from gouty eczema. I improved under the treatment, but when I came out the doctor told me the disease might break out again any time, and it did come upon me again in a most horrible way. I was soon *one mass of sores from head to foot*, my eyes were all made up, and my hair came off my head.

"The doctor said it would kill me. The form the disease came in was in large lumps, a kind of swelling and discolouration; and then it discharged a lot of nasty sticky fluid. My wife used to wash me and dress me night and morning, and sponge me all over. I need not describe the agonies I went through. I had all kinds of remedies such as carbolic oil and olive oil, mixed; I was bathed with special soap: in fact, I tried a lot of ointments and medicine, which, however, only seemed to drive the disease in instead of killing it. I suffered constantly for twelve months, when instead of having these disagreeable eruptions and discharges, *my skin came off in scales from head to foot like the scales of a fish.* While I was suffering very badly, I read about Zam-Buk. I sent for a sample box, and afterwards got a full supply. The applications soon began to put the skin into a much healthier condition. The peeling or scaling by degrees got less, the sores were gradually healed up, and now, after persevering with Zam-Buk, I am entirely cured."

Zam-Buk drives disease out, and is invaluable for gouty eczema, running sores, Delhi sores, itch, ringworm, prickly heat, rashes, mosquito-bites, ulcers, chapped hands, diseased ankles, bad legs, piles, sore heads, sore throat and chest, chafing, cramp, stiff joints, sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, poisoned wounds, festering sores, nerve pains, rheumatism, and colds. Of all chemists or medicine vendors, price Re. 1 per box; or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

FREE! Send this coupon and anna stamp to Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, for a free sample box.

B.G.9-4-06.

Zam-Buk RUB IT IN!

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, APRIL 5.

Khubber having been received of a panther appearing in the jungle behind the Kedareshavge temple a couple of miles from the town of Sailana, last evening, His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur the Raja Sahib went to the place with followers and escort. A Haka was made by Bhils and on throwing a stone at the bushes of the jungle the beast came roaring out. His Highness aimed at the animal, fired a shot and killed the panther outright, the bullet passed through the shoulder-blade. The panther was of a fairly big size. Pleasure shots were fired and His Highness returned to the Palace at about 7 o'clock in the evening.

STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is notified in your to-day's paper that Sir P. M. Mehta is going to propose, in the next meeting of the Corporation, that on account of the serious public inconvenience caused by introducing Standard time, the Local time should again be adopted in Bombay. Fine thing, indeed, for the past public. If the Corporation and other influential leaders were to go on changing times thus at short intervals, the Bombay public will surely get used to keeping night vigils, before long. If Sir P. M. Mehta, succeeds in making the Corporation pass a resolution to the effect that Bombay time should be re-introduced, Bombayites will be called upon, once again, to observe one more vigil—many more to follow of course,—necessarily people will, one day, have to set their clock alarms for midnight and jump off their bed at the last stroke of twelve, and set afresh the minute hand 39 minutes backward. When a man has the convenience of the poor public at heart, it does not require a ghost to tell him that such constant changes in time, would in no way benefit the public. Why not in that case, give up such disputes in favour of problems of more vital importance, which Bombay has to face at the present day!—Yours &c.,

R. K. W.

Bandra, April 26.

A POLICE OFFICER RECEIVING A BRIBE.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, have, at the Bombay High Court, disposed of the appeal of Dattatraya Mahadev Pendarkar, a Jamadar in the Satara District Police, who had been convicted by Mr. A. Lucas, the Sessions Judge there, of committing extortion, on 21st August last, from Marwari Panalal, Nathmal and his son Narayen, and of preparing a false record as a public servant. Mr. Branson, with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the accused. Rao Bahadur E. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. In the course of his investigations in a theft case, accused had held out a threat to the Marwari and his boy to prosecute them on charges relating to receiving stolen property. Ultimately, he consented to abandon the proposed proceedings against them on a payment made to him of Rs. 175; and in order to conceal the fact of his being present at the place where the payment was made to him, he made a false entry in his official diary, specifying another village as the place where he was supposed to have been present on that day and at that time. One of the assessors was in favour of adjudging him guilty, only on the charge of making a false entry in his diary, while the other was for holding him not guilty on both the charges. From both of them the Sessions Judge differed, and he convicted the accused. On the first charge, he sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of 250, or in default of payment, to three months' further imprisonment of a like description. An additional three months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded on the second charge. Against this conviction and sentence accused appealed to the High Court.

Arguments of counsel having concluded, the Chief Justice gave the judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship said that Mr. Branson's able arguments had no doubt exposed the weak points in the case; but for all that, there were the very clear and emphatic findings by the Sessions Judge, arrived at upon the evidence. If their testimony was true, they were actually the eye-witnesses of the offence. The learned Sessions Judge had referred to the evidence of these witnesses, and had given his estimate of their credibility which he had determined by their demeanour. After all this, he had convicted the accused, and rightly. To the opinions of the assessors, the Appeal Court was at all times ready to give weight; but in this case, it observed that the assessors' verdicts could not outweigh the very careful judgment of the Sessions Judge. Appeal was accordingly dismissed, conviction and sentence confirmed.

THEATRICAL DIFFERENCES.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty have disposed of an appeal by Ratilal Chaganlal, an actor, from a judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, delivered on 30th November last, in a suit filed against Ratilal by his employer Mogul Asharam (Co., proprietor of the Mogul Theatrical Company. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshah and Co., appeared for the appellant and the defendant. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, (Advocate General), with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai, appeared for the respondent and plaintiff. On 3rd August 1904, defendant had entered into an engagement with the plaintiff for a priod of three years; but on 31st August last, indefiance of the plaintiff's directions, he left service, and remained away on 2nd September, when the plaintiff had staged a new play, "Saraswati," in which the defendant was cast for an important part. Plaintiff claimed Rs. 300 damages and prayed for an injunction against the defendant, restraining him from engaging himself in any theatrical business, without the plaintiff's permission, till 2nd August 1907. Mr. Justice Batchelor did not award any damages to the plaintiff, because, he explained, none were proved or claimed; but he gave a decree for the plaintiff, and granted an injunction against the defendant in terms of the prayer of the plaint; and ordered the defendant to pay his own costs and plaintiff's. Against this, the present appeal was filed.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the matter, said that it was the plaintiff's own case that he had refused to retain the defendant in his service; he could not consequently, in reason hold the defendant bound to his obligation not to carry on his profession during the period of three years. This was sufficient ground on which the injunction should be discharged. On the findings of facts arrived at by the Lower Court, the Judges in the Appeal Court held that there was a breach of contract on the part of the defendant, against whom a decree for Rs. 300 was passed in favour of the plaintiff. Each party should bear his own costs here, and in the Lower Court.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.

The undersigned begs to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of the following contributions, towards the above named Fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously Acknowledged ...	92,634	1	2
Mr Nesserwanji Framji Kisjuni ...	500	0	0
Mr Jehangir K. Kabraji (1st instalment) ...	100	0	0
In memory of the late Mr Soratji H Batlivala	75	0	0
In memory of the 3rd Anniversary of the late Bai Pirojbai Merwanji Rojo 26, Mah 7, "H M M"	51	0	0
Mr Dinshaw D Kanga through Mr J N Mody	50	0	0
Through Mr Curreejt D Ratnagar as below : Mr Jehangir R Nariwala ... 6 0 0			
Sums of and under Rs five ... 22 0 0	28	0	0
In memory of the late Bai Merbai M Gagrat in her Gothanna Ceremony	30	0	0
In memory of the late Dr. Dassabhoy Beramji from "N S B"	25	0	0
Bai Dinbai B Raanji in memory of the Anniversary of her late daughter Bdnbai ...	20	0	0
From a Zoroastrian lady in sacred memory of the 7th anniversary of her beloved daughter Rojo Din Mah Meh	15	0	0
Sums of an under rupees five	12	4	2
Total Rs.	93,526	5	4

VANITA'S HAIRCOLOUR.—Grey hair is ugly.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Master's Elixir forthwith, for it will positively restore in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour leaving the disagreeable smell of most preparations. It makes the hair luxuriantly beautiful and as well as preventing the growth of grey hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the Master's Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

LAST Saturday's meeting of the Conference was postponed and no day was fixed for a next sitting. Meantime "pourparlers" between Berlin and Paris were, it was understood, being carried on with regard to the police question. On the 19th, it was understood, Casablanca still stopped the way. The Germans maintained that the admission of Franco-Spanish dualism in the control there would be a complete abandonment of the international principle.

Paris, March 18 ("Times").—According to M. Georges Villiers ("Temps") a circular despatch to the British Ambassadors abroad requests them to communicate to the Governments to which they are accredited the following instructions—as translated from the French—forwarded to Sir Arthur Nicolson:—First, in a general way to give France in the future as in the past, in all questions awaiting settlement, absolute and unreserved support. Secondly, more especially to support France energetically in her refusal to admit that the inspector of police should have command of the port of Casablanca or any other whatever, and that this port should be thus withdrawn from the Franco-Spanish police. It may be well to add that, even if M. Bourgeois had been less determined than he undoubtedly is only to go so far in the path of concessions as is consistent with the vital interests of France, he would have been compelled by parliamentary and public opinion to stick to his guns. That opinion, as uttered by such influential organs as the "Temps" and the "Figaro," is unmistakably clear.

March 19.—A satisfactory indication is the complete failure of German diplomacy to convince foreign Governments that the situation at Algeciras had been modified to the advantage of Germany. Possibly Herr von Radowitz and Count Tattenbach may have been misledby unguarded utterances which may have escaped some of the delagates weary of the monotony of life at Algeciras and the theresome course of negotiations at the Conference. That would accounts for the efforts of certain German representatives at the European Courts to convey the impression that the friends of France at the Conference were deserting her. There is, however, excellent reason to believe that these efforts have met with failure in all directions, and that it is now known beyond question that France has a large majority on her side, and that Germany remains as heretofore with Austria-Hungary alone to support her. As this situation is not likely to change, and as it is pretty well known that the German Emperor does not wish the Conference to separate without an agreement being arrived at, the chances of a breakdown would seem to have diminished even if the result—should there be one—cannot be regarded as brilliant. The moral of the story will be that Germany made a blunder in proposing the Conference, and that France made another in accepting it.

March 20.—The Russian Government has forwarded to its representative at Algeciras a statement that it is absolutely false that it had advised France to accept the Austrian proposals relative to police organisation, or that it thinks that France can possibly admit that the organisation of the police at Casablanca should be entrusted to a neutral Power. The Russian Government has not ceased, and it will not cease, to act towards France as a faithful ally.

The Austrian Government, according to a Vienna telegram, has proposed an amendment to its police project, providing for the appointment of a superior officer belonging to one of the neutral Powers, who will be attached to the Diplomatic Body at Tangier, and will exercise a supervision over all the eight Moroccan ports and the police force.

On March 21, the "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Algeciras:—A telegram from Berlin bearing unmistakable signs of official inspiration informs us to-day that Germany yields on the Casablanca Question on the understanding that the inspection by an officer of a neutral Power should be made thoroughly efficacious. Germany will doubtless seek to substitute a new barrier to the supposed ambitious designs of France either by increasing the powers of the inspector-general of neutral nationality as suggested in the above-mentioned Berlin telegram, or by making France and Spain counteract each other more effectually than in previous schemes.

Berlin, March 21 ("Times").—Count Lamsdorff's despatch to Count Cassini, published by the "Temps," forms to-day the principal subject of German comments on the course of the negotiation at Algeciras. The Russian Minister's plain and unmistakable statement of Russia's intention to uphold France in her determination to reject the Casablanca proposal is very unpalatable to those who recently assured the German public that the French attitude towards this part of the Austrian scheme was generally disapproved of by the powers.

M. Cheradame, writing in the "Energie Francaise," March 16, said :—

"The political tactics of the Berliners are the same as the military tactics necessitated by the use of modern arms. Germany is proceeding at Algeciras by a series of rushes. When by the tenacity of her attack she has obtained a minor success she crouches for a few days, just as the Japanese infantry did in the plains of Manchuria. She lets the hail of objections pass, then rises and makes a further rush. These are the tactics of exhaustion of the enemy, the danger of which I have already pointed out. That is why we should leave Algeciras. A good deal of harm has already been done to us, but if we stay on it can only become greater still."

AGREEMENT REACHED.

The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphing yesterday, says :—

An agreement as to the policing of Morocco has been accepted by France and Germany. The plan has received the approval of Great Britain as well as of all the other neutral Powers, including the United States. While nominally Austria is the author of the plan, as a matter of fact it originated with Mr. White (the American delegate), and was sanctioned by the Washington Government after having been submitted by cable to London for the consideration of the British Cabinet, which acquiesced without reserve. Both France and Germany have unconditionally pledged themselves to the acceptance of the plan in principle. All that now remains to be done before an official announcement is made is the acceptance of details.

The plan as agreed upon is that French and Spanish officers, appointed by their respective Governments, shall command the police at the ports. These officers shall have equal and co-ordinate authority. To avoid any clash of authority, it is believed that a working but informal arrangement will be reached by which a French officer shall be recognised as the senior officer at one port and a Spanish officer at another. The police force, privates and non-commissioned officers shall consist solely of native Moors; no European shall be appointed. A Swiss shall be appointed inspector-general. The United States proposed an Italian as inspector-general, but Germany made a counter-proposal of a Swiss which has been accepted by the United States, France England, and other Powers.

The Inspector-General will occupy a position of the highest importance. In the eyes of the Powers he will be their executive officer, charged to execute their mandate and to see that the spirit of the international agreement is loyally observed.

An agreement as to the State Bank has yet to be reached, but assurances have been given that there will be no disagreement over that question.

The end of the Conference is therefore now only a matter of a few days.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper says :—The latest news from Algeciras attributes to Mr. Roosevelt, the suggestion of a compromise on the police question which will take shape in a fresh proposal by the Austrian delegate.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

A "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphed on March 18:—The ugly rumours which are circulating with regard to unrest in Moscow, are declared by the Socialists to be the work of "agents provocateurs." The Government is taking extraordinary precautions in Moscow and on all the railways. Experiments are being made at Kieff with armoured trains. A telegram from Yalta reports unrest in the Black Sea squadron over Lieut. Schmidt's expected execution.

Admiral Chukhnin rejected the appeal of Lieut. Schmidt, the leader of the Black Sea mutiny, against the sentence of death passed on him by the court-martial. The sentence was, however, commuted to one of death by shooting instead of hanging, and was carried out at Otchakoff on March 19, three sailors being shot at the same time.

A Warsaw telegram, of March 18, says :—At 10 o'clock this morning an armed crowd invaded the prison in Pawia Street, in the centre of the city, and after killing one warder and mortally wounding two others, released a political prisoner named Zaleski. The mob dispersed before any arrests were made.

A correspondent of the "Times" at St. Petersburg writes on March 19 :—It is difficult to obtain complete and trustworthy reports of the village elections. The local authorities carefully eliminated strangers, but it is known that in many cases the rural police, in defiance of the law, attended elections and exerted direct pressure, though not always successfully. At Tumsk, near Suzdal, in the province of Vladimir the Zemsky nachalnik arrested two delegates whom the peasants had elected in defiance of his orders. It is impossible to tell what proportion of villagers attended the elections, but, thanks to the peculiar conditions of communal life the results will probably be found fairly representative in spite of the efforts of the authorities. But the elections among the minor land owners and, more particularly, among the workmen proved to be a monstrous farce. A colossal majority of the former were unable or unwilling to attend owing to official terrorism, or the impossibility of leaving their villages so late in the season. The workmen's elections round St. Petersburg yesterday resulted in a complete fiasco. The Meadow mills yesterday, were allowed a fair measure of freedom to elect whom they pleased, the result being complete victory for the Constitutional Democrats and Socialists.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at St. Petersburg in a telegram dated March 20, says:—The considerable participation of the Jews in the Duma elections is a hopeful sign that practical results are expected from its deliberations despite the opposition of politcal extremists on both side. The reactionaries, Conservatives and Seventeenth of October Party, have thus far obtained substantial success, but the Constitutional Democrats, despite official hostility art well supported in several constituencies including Mekarieff, Simbrisk Samara, Pavloxo, and Luga.

The two outstanding features of the primary and secondary stages of the Duma elections are the prevailing tendency to elect Conservative and Moderate representatives and the widespread reluctance of the voters to exercise their functions.

Moscow, March 20 ("Reuter".)—Twenty men armed with revolvers entered the Mutual Credit Society's Bank in the centre of the city, near the Bourse just before closing time to-day, and, covering the assistants with their weapons, pillaged the place, taking 850,000 roubles (£35 000) in gold and paper. The band then made off, the guards which have been specially assigned recently to protect banks failing to prevent their escape.

THE P. AND O. AND HANSA FIGHT.

A REMARKABLE SITUATION.

THE publication of the accounts for the past year of the Hansa Company, showing an increase of profits all round, presents an opportunity to consider a situation which throws a lurid light upon British and German shipping methods. For practically twelve months a freight war has been in progress between the P. and O. and the British India Companies on the one hand and the Hansa Company on the other. As is well known says a writer in "The Pall Mall Gazette" the rival contest centres round the Antwerp trade, which, during the past four years, has risen by leaps and bounds; and it is only fair to give the utmost credit to the Hansa, Company for developing and fostering it. At the same time, for that company to say that the two leading British companies shall not be permitted (by a German owned and subsidised line) to load steamers at Antwerp, (a Belgian port) for India (a British possession) is so monstrous an assumption of authority that it never ought to be tolerated. The agreement which existed between the respective companies, and the cancelling of which was the original cause of all the strife, was read differently by both the parties, and unless we have all the facts at easy command it is no possible to form a fair opinion. But the main argument is this. Have the British companies fought, or are they fighting, a good fight or not? It is very much to be doubted, in view of the following facts. In the first place, instead of the P. and O. and British India Companies coming long ago to an understanding, no such theory even now exists. Let the trade of Madras, stand as an example. The P. and O. Company do not care to quote from Antwerp to this port, and the British India have had only three or four boats running there since the fight began. How can they expect to secure the support of shippers under such circumstances especially when the Antwerp agents of the P. and O. generally quote lower rates than the company itself would endorse. Moreover from the beginning of the struggle neither of the British companies has maintained a regular service no one knowing when or how the steamers would leave, there being intervals between the sailings sometimes of a fortnight, sometimes three weeks and even of a month. Had a regular fortnightly service been instituted at first from Antwerp to Kurrachee, Bombay Colombo, Madras and Calcutta a tremendous blow would have been dealt to not only the Hansa Company, but to all the German companies running East. Then when the Hansa Company established itself London, the British lines could have lowered their rates, and so retained the full support of the shipers. Simultaneously, British steamers could have been sent to Hamburg to compete with the Hansa Company in its own port. But the British lines have permitted a new line to be started under the auspices of the Hansa Company, with the result that this new line has sought and obtained the contracts for the transport of Indian Government stores, and also of the bulk of the Indian railway stores. All this might have been avoided if the British companies, with the firm support of the Imperial and Indian Governments had come to an understanding to run a regular service from Antwerp to India, and the fight would have been ended long ago. As it is, the Hansa Company have just paid a 9 per cent. dividend; they have secured the great bulk of the Middlesbrough trade; they stand an easy first at Antwerp, while at their own port—Hamburg—their position is absolutely unassailed. Are they, therefore, likely to give in to the British lines, seeing that they have gained, or are gaining all while the latter are hopelessly divided as to what course to pursue? The new line, to which reference has been made, must also be regarded as an accessory of the Hansa Company, as although it is British registered, it is, as we have said, under German auspices. Indeed it is designed specially to compete with the British lines from London on the Calcutta berth. Why the British companies have not attacked Hamburg is the more extraordinary, in view of the fact that the homeward rate from Calcutta to the German port is about 23, while to London it is approximately 18s. Is it to be wondered at that the Hansa Company is prospering, or that German shipowners, as a whole, are making such headway in the waters of our Eastern dependencies? Nothing can possibly justify the present policy the want of cohesion, the inactivity of the British lines and that a company, in which a German subsidised enterprise has a controlling share, should be permitted to defeat British shipowners in the competition for the transport of Indian Government and railway stores is surely little short of a scandal.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Jacobabad, Sirsa, Akola, and Hyderabad (Deccan) pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds in Sind exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms or variable breezes prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been rather strong at Jamnagar and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 8° in excess of normal in Upper Sind and, Rajputana and at Deesa and Surat; and the minimum 5° to 7° at Jhansi and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 52° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Sind and Mysore and at Poona, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Colombo.

Rain.—Cochin and Colombo report a few drops.

Weather.—The abnormal chart indicates the probable existence of a low pressure area to the north-westwards of Jacobabad, where the abnormal deficiency exceeds one-tenth of an inch. The weather to the north of Latitude 18° is likely to be somewhat unsettled.

N. LESLIE
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE death took place on March 15, at his residence Ailsa House Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, of Major-General Alexander Clark-Kennedy, Indian Army, retired, son of the late Major-General A. K. Clark-Kennedy, Madras Army, and grandson of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Clark-Kennedy, of Knockgray, Kirkcudbrightshire. General Clark-Kennedy entered the Indian Army in 1862, and retired after 38 years' service with the rank of Major General. He served in the Egyptian war of 1882, with the Burmese expedition of 1887-88, and with the Chin-Lushai expeditionary force in 1889-90. His services in Burma and with the Chin expedition were mentioned in despatches and he was rewarded with the brevet of colonel at the close of the operations in Burma. He was a member of the Solent Yacht Club, and owner of one of the Seabird class. He was in his 61st year.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in Civil Service circles by statements that the clerks of the Higher Division at the War Office are to be dispensed with. Some alterations, it is admitted, officially, are in contemplation, the precise nature of which has not transpired. The Army Accounts Branch is also the subject of further inquiry, as the plan of placing civilian clerks into military offices has led to some friction. The subordinate clerical staff of 851 soldiers is to be replaced gradually by writers. It is stated that the Second Division clerks at the War Office will be ranked in the manner adopted for the Army Accounts Branch, and if this is carried out it is hoped to accelerate promotion. A revision of the regulations for clerks in the Accountant-General's Department at the Admiralty is also under consideration, and naval writers are agitating for more pay and better prospects of promotion. The latter object to being styled "writers," as inadequately expressing their duties. The Ex-Naval and Military Civil Servants' Association is making good progress. There are now 1,500 members, of whom 600 belong to London. The object of the organisation is to secure recognition of former service in the Navy and Army towards pension.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

TRADE Unionists are invincibly opposed to the exploiting of prison labour, and, as the voice of labour is strong in the present Parliament, those, who are participating in the discussion as to whether we shall reform the treatment of criminals may eliminate one important consideration from their scheme. The time has not yet come when we shall be able to nationalise errant genius. In Utopia they will turn to account the art of the man who can split a banknote; who, with primitive appliance, can imitate the wonderfully fashioned paper on which the notes of the Bank of England are printed; who can counterfeit coins with hand-made apparatus; who, with a dirty bit of canvas and a few penny worths of colours which he grinds and mixes himself, can forge old masters; or, with a chisel or two and home-made staining, turn out suites of 'antique furniture by the dozen. There is really quite a lot of genius in the world being misapplied. Dirt is matter in the wrong place: rascality is often talent lacking right direction.

Forgetting the heinousness of the offence for a moment, there is something irresistibly fascinating about a gang of rascals who dare aspire so high as to make the Bank of England its victims. Might not an honest Bidwell make a king of finance? His story is as remarkable as that of Jim the Penman. With a couple of confederates he came to London, flushed with successes gained in America and upon the Continent. He opened an account at the Bank, and gave commissions for the purchase of stocks. As fast as purchases were made he paid in more money to his account. The man could be little short of a millionaire, it was thought. The secret of his flow of ready money was this: As soon as the Bank bought securities for him he went quietly off to Paris, sold them, returned to pay in the money, so that the three thousand pounds with which he opened his account did service again and again.

His credit by these means well established, he set to work on his real mission. Bills of exchange were bought and duly discounted. Following this a stream of forgeries was perpetrated. Names good for millions were placed upon the bills, and all went smoothly, what time a sum exceeding £100,000 was gained. Then occurred the inevitable flaw in the plan. The gang were about to depart with their booty, they were actually engaged in tearing up unused forgeries, when one of the number came across what seemed so exquisite a specimen of the forger's art that he begged to be allowed to save it. The request was granted and the bill sent through the usual channel. That set the heather blazing. It was found to be undated. The bill was sent round to the Rothschilds, to have the omission made good, and the whole fraud was at once discovered. Bidwell escaped to Cuba, where he shot one of the men sent to apprehend him; was taken; did twenty years; lived out his sentence; and died wealthy and notorious in Montana.

The eminence of the Episcopal bench recently attracted the attention of a man of infamous reputation just dead. He was not the first to assume the role of bishop. An American bishop entered a well-known jeweller's in the West-end and asked to be shown some bracelets. They must not be expansive, something simple for his wife—say £90 or £70. Eventually he was persuaded to take one for £100. For this he tendered a £100 note, and insisted that as he was a stranger, it should be sent to the bank while he waited in the shop. It proved to be a genuine one and he was about to leave the establishment when a policeman entered and laid rough hands upon the distinguished customer. The latter protested; so did the shopkeeper. How dared the officer take such a liberty, commit so gross a breach of the law as to arrest a bishop who had bought a bracelet and paid for it with a note which the bank had that very moment declared to be genuine?

The officer knew his business. He waved the shopman aside, and, turning to the bishop, said, Up to your old tricks again, are you Protestations were renewed by the bishops and the shopman. Sir, said the officer, addressing the proprietor, may I be allowed to look at this precious note with which he has paid you. Ah! Just what I thought, and he flagged the paper with the touch peculiar to the expert. This note is one of a particularly good batch of forgeries which are very hard to detect. This man is no more a bishop than I am. I will take him to the police station, in his own cab, and I will take the note too. You must send your man along immediately in another cab to prove the charge. So saying, he took the bishop the bracelet, and the note, and whirled all away in the vehicle waiting at the door. And ever since that fictitious has been looking for the bishop who was not a bishop, the constable who was not a constable, but most of all, for the bracelet and the note which disappeared with the precious pair of conspirators.

An interesting discovery has been made in a coroner's court. It was said that the dead man was a descendant of Lady Hamilton. We have in our midst, in Mr. O. J. W. L. Moriarty, the grandson of the Lieutenant Pasco who made the famous signal at Trafalgar. Less than thirty years ago there was Nelson's own great-grandson appealing in vain for a position in the Navy. The case was brought to the notice of the late Sir Llewellyn Turner by Captain Suckling under whose ancestor Nelson had first gone to sea, Horatia Nelson Ward, the daughter of Nelson and Lady Hamilton, and grandmother of the young aspirant, was then leaving and joined her voice in supplication for the lad. Application had been made to numerous people of position, but vain, and the days were rapidly passing in which it remained possible for him to enter for the necessary examination. Happily Sir Llewellyn Turner was able to secure for the youth a place in the navy which his great-grandsire had done so much to glorify.

Just at the time when we are all interested in the discovery of a living link with Scott, it is proposed to erect a memorial to the man who is alleged to have inspired Defoe to write "Robinson Crusoe." It may be news to some people that there is still leaving a direct descendant of Defoe. As often happens, the discovery of the relationship was made in unhappy circumstances. The man was up last August at the Essex Quarter Sessions, where he pleaded guilty to having stolen a sum of £30. He like the hero of the immortal romance, seems to have inherited a roving disposition. Having committed the theft, he made off with the proceeds to Canada. Either a troubled conscience impelled him to return and face the consequences of his offence, or a devil-may-care indifference to the result led to his return to England. At any rate, he did come back, underwent his trial and upon promising to reform was liberated, to enable him to accept a berth on board ship.

Who really inspired Defoe to write his classic? Dr. Norman Moore, in the Dictionary of National Biography, gives a quite different explanation from that which we are now hearing. According to this authority we owe the finding of Alexandra Selkirk to Thomas Dover, famous as having concocted the well-known Dover's Powder, and the description of the event to Woodes-Rogers. Dover was a surgeon turned buccaneer. He sailed with other adventurers in the ships Duke and Duchess on a privateering expedition round the world. Second in command of the expedition, and captain of the Duke, he returned in a Spanish prize laden with booty, and while on his way home touched at Juan Fernandez, where he found Alexander Selkirk, who had been marooned for four years and four months. Woodes-Rogers, upon his return, wrote a history of the expedition, but the only gem of interest in his dull pages seems to have been the narration of this incident. And it was the discovery of this story, our authority avers, which inspired Defoe with the idea for Robinson Crusoe.

Every slave has had a king among his ancestors, and every king a slave. America, however, can claim to possess among her sons those who can show a very clear connection with at least two reigning dynasties. The grandson of Jerome Bonaparte at present holds a social position in the U. S. Navy Department, and there are at least two supposed grandsons of George IV. in the same happy land. One of these is Mr. J. L. Ord, a Chicago telegraphic superintendent, who asserts that he is a grandson of the faithless monarch by his marriage—now finally and incontestably proved—with Mrs. Fitzherbert. At San Francisco is a Mrs. W. Holliday, who avers that she too is a grandchild of George IV by this marriage.

There are two things some one has noted which an Anglo-Saxon will never consent to change. He will not change the name of the place in which he lives, neither will he change a banknote. Sir Edward Clarke must have forgotten this racial character-istic when he made the hair-curling suggestion that America should adopt as her name Usona, a word composed as is at once to be seen, of the initial letters of the words, United States of North America. No, America would not have it. She is rather given to freak names, but one which suggests a new form of sweetmeat will not be tolerated as description general of the land which is her creation. On the ground of originality there might, of course, be some claim to consideration, but, after all, a people who are content in no fewer than 323 instances to refer upon the name of Washington as the title of town, city, county, village hamlet, or postal districts, cannot be successfully appealed to simply on the score of unconventionality. The latter condition is attained when some advance towards classicism is sought, and something ending in ville results.

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'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST. PENS

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

THE BERNA WATCH,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
NICKEL CASE, OPEN FACE, Rs. 15
FINE SILVER CASE, OPEN FACE, Rs. 22
THIS WATCH IS MADE IN TWO SIZES AND IS GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
11, HORNBY ROAD.
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,
BOMBAY.

"THE HEALING TOUCH"
Pond's Extract
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR
60 YEARS REPUTATION.
When suffering with the pain of BURNS, CUTS, BRUISES, ABRASIONS, INFLAMMATION, or HEMORRHAGE, the healing touch of POND'S EXTRACT comes to rob pain of its sting and helps Nature in her work of healing.
PAIN FLIES BEFORE POND'S.
Remember, when buying, that There is NO SUBSTITUTE for POND'S.
Of all Chemists, &c., 1/6, 2/6, & 4/6.
Write for our Pamphlet, full of Valuable Hints.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., Desk 25, Great Russell Street, W.C.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
When frequently used.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

WHY IS a moth attracted to a candle flame? This curious habit or instinct of the insect, which so often leads to its destruction, has long been a puzzle, and different answers have been given. Some Romans attributed it to inquisitiveness on the part of the insect. More recent writers have supposed it to be a case of inherited instinct, an instinct which presumably was useful to the race under different conditions in former ages. Others have cut the Gordian knot by saying it is the nature of the insect.

Professor Jacques Loeb, who has been recently studying the question, suggests that the moth flies to the flame for the same reason that a plant turns to the light. It is, he considers, aware of what actually is called "heliotropism," or involuntarily is attracting to the light. All there is in the case of plants is a positive and negative heliotropism, a turning to, and a turning away from, the light. So there is also in the case of animals. For instance Professor Loeb points out, while the moth is attracted to the candle flame, the earthworm turns away from the light. It has been found by experiment that insects move in the direction of the light beams which fall on them. The head is also found to be more sensitive to light than the tail. As a suggestion of the possible use of heliotropism to an insect, the following is noted:—Some caterpillars, when first hatched, are impelled by this sensitiveness to light to crawl upwards to the tips of the branches where the most tender leaves are found. After the first meal, when such delicate food ceases to be necessary, the caterpillars lose much of their sensitiveness to light rays.

But in what circumstances can heliotropism be of use to the moth? And if this quality is useless, and variable; why has it not been eliminated? Professor Loeb's explanation, moreover, seems to labour under the following serious difficulty. Moths, for the most part, are nocturnal creatures, and only come forth after sunset. How is it that, if subject to heliotropism, they remain hidden in dark corners during the hours of sunshine?

The investigations on bird migration carried on for some nine years by a Committee of the British Association was taken up by the British Ornithological Club in 1903. For the spring of 1905 no less than 15,000 records concerning the movements of summer migrants were obtained. In the report issued twenty-nine species are dealt with, and information given about each. The well-known plan of the British Association Committees was to collect information from the lighthouses and lightships round our coasts. None, however, was sent in from the South Coast, nor were any inland observers employed, in this respect the work of the present committee supplements that of the earlier. The facts collected refer chiefly to the date of arrival, and subsequent movements of our summer visitors.

The following may be noted for the spring of 1905. Nightingales arrived every day during the week beginning April 11. The earliest swallow is recorded from Devonshire on March 21, while the house-martin is first reported from Radnorshire on April 3. The sand-martin, usually distinctly before the swallow, was not seen until March 20, in Devonshire. The swift, which does not usually appear until the early days of May, was seen in Somerset by the middle of April, and appeared in Devon, Wilts, Hants, and Surrey before the end of the month. During the first fortnight in April cuckoos continued to arrive singly, and remained chiefly in the south-eastern counties, evidently their point of entry into the country. On the 15th and 16th of the month they were migrating along the coasts of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, and spreading westwards.

An interesting illustration of the influence of scent on animals and a curious use made of it, is related in the "Straits Times". Being short of labour for tapping the trees the manager of a rubber estate sit upon the plan of rubbing the trees with Valerian Tigers. It is said, attracted by the scent, came and scratched the trees, with the result that the rubber flowed out freely. Now whether this story be true or not, and it will naturally be taken with a certain amount of reserve, it is an undoubted fact that valerian has a remarkable attraction for cats. Valeriana officinalis, in fact, is known as cat's valerian, and is said to produce in them a animals a sort of intoxication. But it is to the common red valerian of the garden (Centranthus ruber) that the cat seems most often to resort, disfiguring the clumps by rolling on them.

Another plant which seems to possess an equal attraction is the pretty blue annual, Nemophylla insignis. No sooner do the plants appear above the soil than the cats come and roll upon them. Some people say they also eat them. Many amateur gardeners find it difficult to grow nemophylla on this account.

One of the many curious points in the history of that strange bird, the cuckoo, is that the foster-parents should receive the alien egg so readily. It would appear, however, that birds are very easily deceived in this matter. Mr. Richard Kearton, for example, relates how he has himself deceived starlings by substituting wooden painted eggs for their own. He also relates a case where a pair of starlings which nested in a barn had for three seasons hatched out barndoor fowls. That own eggs had been removed in each case, and a single hen's egg introduced. Mr. Arthur H. Patterson, again, in his Notes of an East Coast Naturalist, tells of a hen which sat assiduously on two common stone ginger-beer bottles!

Equally interesting is the case of the eider duck related by Nordenskiold in his Arctic Voyages. When the eider has not more than one or two eggs in its nest it will place beside them a shell of Buccinum glaciale.

It is a common practice among modern bee-keepers to supply their hives with new queens at comparatively short intervals. Hence the rearing of queen bees for sale has become a recognised industry. Bee-keepers in this country, for example often buy Ligurian queens from Italy for improving their stock. But the price charged for a queen bee is considerable, and so to assist the American bee-keepers, the entomological section of the Department of Agriculture has issued full instructions to enable each to rear his own queens. And the rearing of a queen bee is a comparatively simple matter. The egg, which, under certain conditions of diet would develop into a worker, will, under other conditions become a queen. When a hive is deprived of a queen the workers immediately proceed to enlarge some of the cells containing eggs which would normally become workers, and feed the grub on a richer food; these become queens. All that is required to rear any number of queens, then, is to shut up some worker bees with cells containing eggs. They will at once proceed to make queens of them.

It is an undoubted fact that many birds at times destroy the buds of fruit trees. A note on the destruction of buds by the bull-finch by a correspondent of the Field suggests that this may possibly be a blessing in disguise. The writer of the note thinks that it is not merely the bud which the bird desires, but some insect inside. He has noticed for example, that while one pear tree has its buds destroyed, an adjacent one may be untouched. On other trees again, the bullfinch will destroy certain buds, and yet leave enough for a crop. Granted, then that the bird destroys the bud, if it also destroys an insect which itself would prevent the bud bearing fruit, it does more good than harm. The matter deserves careful investigation, and now is the time for making observations.

By natural law, feeble-mindedness would never have a chance to survive, but in this epoch we own the moral law, and we believe it to be our bounden duty to do our best for every human being. Nature, however, as Bacon observed, is only to be commanded by obeying her. If we content ourselves with a short-sighted morality and disobey Nature's law of the survival of the fittest, by which progress has hitherto been attained, we commit a crime against posterity, and induce a score of evils for every one we remove. Nature—if we may impersonate her—says to the feeble-minded, You must die, otherwise she cannot protect herself against their multiplication. Huxley saw this great issue, and declared in a famous address that there is a necessary antagonism between cosmic and moral evolution. This is not an assertion that can satisfy any one, and it is directly the reverse of the truth. Certainly, Nature must be obeyed, as the great Chancellor said. The feeble-minded, the lunatic the epileptic, the hereditary degenerate of any type, must not be allowed to assume the sacred and supreme function of parentage. That is Nature's fiat. But we can adopt her beneficent end and ours without the adoption of her comparatively brutal means. The society which is doing such magnificent pioneer work in Manchester has perceived and has adopted the only means by which every requirement may be met—the requirement, of cold-blooded biology, which declares that the unfittest must not be allowed to multiply their unfitness, and the requirement of the supreme law of love. Societies and institutions in general tend to care for these unfortunates until they reach the age of sixteen, when, at last, they are able to do the maximum of harm to themselves, the community and posterity, and then allow them to their work. The reason why we do not think of the unborn as seriously and sympathetically as of the already living, is obviously a defect in imagination; but it is plain, of course, that not only is posterity infinitely more numerous than the living, but that its sufferers will suffer no less really than those of to-day.

MR. HERBERT PERCY BORRETT, Crown Solicitor, Kandy, Ceylon, died at Mentone on March 15, in his thirty-sixth year. He was the eldest son of Major-Gen. H. C. Borrett, C.B., who has had a distinguished career as a soldier.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Kalanda 3350 tons, Captain H J Brooks sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Dunfry, 2235 tons, Captain R W Young, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Fairingford, 2273 tons, Captain A Chaplin, sailed on Saturday for Newport, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Akbar, 1460 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, sails on the 7th instant for Aden, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Franklin, 3161 tons, Captain W G Brown, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hermiston, 2455 tons, Captain W F Bain, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sydney, 8th March, with 6000 qrs bloppom.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4379 tons, Captain R Calledani, will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O C's steamer Ranoh, 3793 tons, Captain J B Fergusson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Yokohama via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Baluchistan, 1711 tons, Captain E G Badcock arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Bushire, 30th March with a general cargo and 30 cases opium.

THE steamer Djibouti 2797 tons, Captain James arrived in harbour on the 8th instant Havre via Djibouta Mauritius &c with a cargo of sugar and 87 passengers.

THE steamer Glenlee, 2450 tons Captain J P Norrie arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Strathay 1849 tons, Captain R Mckenzie arrived in harbour on Sunday from Antwerp via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra 763 tons Captain O P Sedion, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Istrar 2579 tons Captain C M M Jacob arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Newport with a cargo of coal and coke.

THE steamer Bome, 1859 tons, Captain W J Deck guy, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 24th March, with a cargo of 7930 gallons petroleum oil.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda 1630 tons Captain H Manely arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and a numbes of deck passengers During the voyage 40 deaths occurred amongst the passengers.

THE B I S S N Co's steamer Lanaura 2185 tons, Captain R G Boggo, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Yamboo via Jeddah with pilgrims and passengers of sopper coins.

THE steamer Bengal 2751 tons, Captain H Dinckley, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Yambo via Jeddah with 1400 pilgrims Eight deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims during the voyage and were buried at Sea.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon 3049 tons, Captain D Smith, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Glasgow, 27th February, via Manchester, Berkenhead and Gibraltar, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 633 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C Johnston, miss Lyon, Major and Mrs Odgill and child, Mr and Mrs McMurray, Capt Cobbam, Mr A S Sassoon, Mr and Mrs Cummins, Major McGeorge, Miss Gulsal Cassinath Mr K T Slinder, friend and child, Mr Fry, Mr Pearson, Mr Mahomedally and deck.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The P and O Company's steamer Delta, 4741 tons, Captain C L Damel arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, with Cuina and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Jeff cy, Mr and Mrs Taroporwala Miss Harda Mr Sobgenski Mr Duchesne, Mi-sesdroacher, Tetson Kapadia Andrew, Guinan and Countor

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx .....Comdr W S Bowman .....Royal Navy
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the Stream

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Warden.....S pton ..14-4 R I M
R I M S Hardinge Comdr J H D S Jones.....R I Marine
H M Redbreast .....Lt Comdr W Hose .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 7.

Chusan .....332 Kenrick.....P & O Co
Goalpara.....130 Muir.....M M & Co
Nairn .....1113 Mackintosh.....B & P S N Co
Moraff .....1387 Mooney.....B & P S N Co
Gountley Hall.....258 Jones.....Graham & Co
Titania .....7151 Rumsant.....T M & Co
Waroonga .....4699 Butle.....M M & Co
Florean .....3391 Work.....Cory Bros & Co
Glenfercan.....3023 Robertson.....W & A G & Co
Golobaria .....3166 Walkeys.....M M & Co
Haidar .....1519 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Rathergle .....2742 Burns .....F M & Co
Balcarres dale .....2189 Fullerton .....W & A G
Alasdair .....2322 Marcan.....W & A Graham & Co
Va Convez.....2809 M Dougal.....T M & Co
Nestung.....2562 Thom .....T Marrison & Co
Peninular.....Palmer.....Aden April 2 .....
Franklyn .....5151 Brown.....W & A G & Co
Clan Macdonald.....3019 Smith.....Muir & Co
Baluchistan.....1711 Badcock .....E Latham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sheds	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agents.
A	Clan Ronald ...	2535	M ckintosh	.....		F Muir & Co
B	Banca	5794	Ferguson	Colombo	Japan	21-4 P & O Co
D&E	P O Chusan....	2309	Makeplace	Genoa		14-4 F M & Co
K	Villa de Majunga.	2291	Brehant.....	Havre..		20-4 K N & Co
M	Dardanella	3637	Phillips,	Obina&Japan....		17-4 P&O Co
N	Sultan	2313	Barnesister..	Zoar ..		29-4 A Strandes
M&D	Ischia	2784	Cogilo o	China.....		F R S N Co
P	Westonley	2475	Jones..	Pielphia.....		10-4 R A Willis

P D HARBOUR WALL

Parl ..... 631 Falconer ...G'Ports...11-4 Shpl & Co

M W DRY DOCK

Egypt .....4178 Lamobn.....London ....14-4 P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Nubia..... ....2319 Tait .....Liverpool ...11-4 W & A G & Co
3 Dom Baldaino ....3314 Chiappa ...Genoa ...14-4 ...F Crose
5 Franconia .....2736 Cobalo.....Dirk ...14-4 A L S & Co
6 Her aton....2933 Bein.....N F V....F Latham & Co
7 Mar a de Valoria2851 Garcole .....Trieste...2-4 A L S N Co
8 Austria ..... 4379 Calledani...Trieste..... 9-4 A L S N Co
9 Ujina .....3310 Jones ...London.....14-4 P & O Co
10&11 Colaba ...6018 Robertson ...London ...14-4 M M & Co
15 Kaisha .....3149 Falkon .....Kobe .....9-4 Glade & Co

H W V D

Linga.....943 Rickford.....Karachi .....9-4 M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Baluchistan s.....	Badcock	Bushire, Mar 33
	Banca s	Ferguson ...	Yokoha ma, Mar 7
	Franklyn s	Brown	Calcutta, Mar 26
	Clan Mackinnon s...	Smith	Glasgow, Feb 27
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Apr 5
	Hermiston s	Bain	Sydney, Mar 8
	Landaura s	Jacob	Yambo Mar 24
	Istria s	Jacoql	New Port Mar 15
	Glenlee s	Narcie	Calcutta Mar 27
8	Dumra s	...edon....	Bussrah, April 1
	Red Cross s	He eton	Cardiff Feb 14
	Bengal s	Dunckley....	Yambo, Mar 25
	St. Ailay s	Mckenzie...	Antwerp Feb 5
	Delta	Daniel	Shanghai Mar 20
	Jicoutics s.....	Jam s	Havre, Jan 3
	Nerbudda s	Manly	Zanzibar Feb 29
	Bemo s	...	...angoon Mar 25

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Tientsin s.....	Andrews	Kobe, &c
	Sutton Hall s...	Dawse	Karachi
	Oriental s.....	Llewellin	Aden
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Aden
	Ferringford s.....	Chaplin	Newport
	Islands s	Brooks	Calcutta
8	Dunolly s	Young	Calcutta

The steamer Austria, Calledani for Trieste via Karachi obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Peninsular, for Aden, began to load on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Names.	From
4	Firoozi	W W Chapman	Bombay
	Goa	S Maclachlan	Chit agong
	Jamalpur	C Vollers	Delagoa Bay
	Kum Sang	E J Butler	Hongkong
	Laura	G Carst	Brindisi

DEPARTURES.

5	Khedouny	H Stevens	Rangoon
	Va tta	J Jones	Madras
	Alala	J Farmer	Nag patam
	Umkozi	R C Kessler	Natal

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March			
28	Clan Leslie		Bombay
28	Vortigern		Calcutta
31	Marksburg		London
31	Clan Lamont		Liverpool
April			
2	Clan Lindsay		Coast
2	Pentakota		Negapatam
3	Gwalior		Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived in London on the morning of the 6th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Macedonia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 6th instant.

HONGKONG, April 7.

The P and O steamer Oceana, left here this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS, APRIL 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—92 bales wool W and Graham and Co; 55 bales wool R Dossa and Co; 60 bales wool J Karra; 31 bales wool Davie Sassoon and Co; 30 bales wool A Chagla and Co; 15 bales twist The Globe & Co; 130cwt hemp M Mahomed and Co; 70 bales wool M Hazarnee; 205 bales cotton waste H E Bode and Sons; 29 cwt pickers C Heerjee and Co

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—72 cwt coir ropes D Jugmadas; 5 hogsheads chutney Framjee Nowrojee; 20 cwt ise B Nasir and Co; 47 bal s skins M H Mohamood and Co; 48 cwt dragoon blood K B Sajan; 12 hogsheads Indian condiments N K Jussawalla and Co; 150 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co; 60 cwt dry ginger M Mooji 21 cwt nutmeg M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—35 cwt Indian condiments New York Export and Import Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—546 bales hemp Khumjee Visram and Co; 2003 bwt ginger ely see Volkart Brothers
Tigania s—200 cwt grim P Jethabhoy

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de-Majunga s—500 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton Prier de Sadne and Co
Franconia s—200 cwt crushed bones H H Sulleman and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de-Mojunga s—810 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co

FOR LEGHORN.

Clan Ranold s—1000 tons old iron Nusserwanjee Bros Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Chathan s—5 tons old iron E B Parekh; 25 bales hemp C Boggiano and Co
Dee Balduino 206 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—bales cotton Ralli Brothers
Maria Valerie s—1 bale cotton Ralli Bros; 250 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co, 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—3 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR FIUME.

Austria s—63 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR SAN SOUN.

D Balduino s—30 bales twist The Globe M Co

FOR SYRMA.

D Balduino s—30 bales twist The Globe M Co

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Maria Valeria s—2 cases indigo, H S Jooma

FOR KOBE.

Kalibia s—200 bales cotton Tata and Co

FOR OSAKA.

Kalibia s—130 bales cotton Tata and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Dongola s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 1400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist Jehangir B Petit and Co; 125 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist R S N Tatati and Co; 100 bales twist Phirozshah and Co
Ischia s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR HONGKONG

Dongola s—225 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co
Ischia s—3000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 30 bales twist P F Talati and Co; 407 cwt sharflins A Chagla and Co

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	8	5	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	22	19	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	23	25	50
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	9	7	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	28	75
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	5	4	18
G Mahim and Worli.	14	9	22
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	22
Total.....	121	103	258
Same date last year	114	93	207

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
9	4

THE Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	26	22	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	49	32	53
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	21	12	25
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	22	14	55
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	13	8	32
G Mahim and Worli	13	15	27
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	20
Total.....	159	113	263
Total plague deaths to date ...309 932		2, 34 7 66	
Same date last year	112	94	196

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
8	4

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 9.

ARMS.

All arms and accoutrements are to be returned to Head Quarters at once for inspection.

A. STIFFE, Capt. R.A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE Egyptian Government are engaged in framing a new pension law to cover every branch of the public service. At the present moment there are several laws in existence laying down separate pension rules for the various Departments, one in particular, passed in the reign of the Khedive Said Pasha, erring, it is said, on the side of excessive liberality. We have not heard that complaint yet in India.

THE Agricultural Department in the United Provinces, says the "Pioneer," is evidently imbued with a high sense of its responsibilities, and the zeal with which it is taking its duties in hand now that funds are available through the generosity of the Government of India, is very commendable. Among the developments promised is the conversion of the Agricultural School at Cawnpore into an efficiently equipped College with a three years' course, presided over by scientists trained in England. Although the buildings will not be completed for some time to come, it is hoped to start the College during the present hot weather. It is also proposed gradually to establish agricultural stations, with experimental farms connected with them, throughout the Province so soon as the College turns out a sufficient number of trained men to take charge of them. At present only a small beginning has been made, but the farms now working at Cawnpore and Orai and the two which will shortly be ready at Aligarh and Partabgarh will, it is hoped, form the nucleus for further expansion. The agricultural station is intended to act both as a medium for the distribution of seed and implement and as a bureau to which the agriculturist can turn for all manner of information, from sinking a well to the fighting of a disease that has attacked his crop, and there is little doubt that both the stations and the specially trained well sinking staff that is now being organised will prove of inestimable service to the cultivator. Of course without the co-operation of the people themselves the labour, of the Department would be so much wasted effort, but fortunately there is every indication that the agriculturist in these Provinces has begun to appreciate the value of expert assistance.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Rathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

F. & C. OSLER,
BOMBAY.
Electrical Engineers
To His Excellency The Late Viceroy of India.

Highest Grade Materials.

Expert European Supervision.

3381
Osler's Electric Light Fittings.
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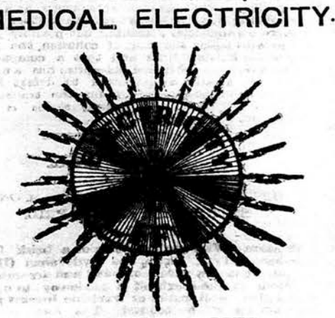

THE FIRE OF LIFE.

The infusion of the human system with an electrical current is like building a fire in a locomotive. Without steam the locomotive is powerless to move. Without electricity the human cannot live. The less electricity in the system, the less power man possesses. Without power he cannot ward off the inroads of disease. My HERCULEX is the torch that rekindles the fire. It does it rapidly. It gives you the steam to go—to do—to live. Read the following:—

THE ELECTRIC HERCULEX DID MORE FOR AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON IN SIX DAYS THAN MEDICINE DID IN FIVE YEARS.

Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days I have used the Herculex, I am happy to say that I have been greatly indebted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSES:

(Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ld Rangoon.

R. E. Mogul, Care of Esoofally Hiptoola & Co., Calcutta.

If you cannot call for a free consultation, write to me and I will send you without charge my books fully explaining my system of treating disease without medicine. Write at once. Do not let THE FIRE OF LIFE smoulder.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor
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In order to profit by the world-wide reputation for purity and excellence which we have created for the GENUINE Liebig Company's Extract, unscrupulous makers occasionally offer inferior meat preparations for sale as "Liebig's" Extract of Meat.

Many of these so-called meat extracts have been proved by analysis to contain glue, yeast, and other doubtful ingredients.

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by these spurious imitations, every jar of the genuine Liebig Company's Extract bears the name—LEMCO, formed from the initials of the Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.

Famous for 40 years as the most concentrated form of beef.

Keeps for any time.

LEMCO.

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Mr. A. E. JONES.

2, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 3 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from severe rupture for 22 years, and am now 36, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

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FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
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IT KILLS
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That's how you will eat muffins, pastries, fancy bread, big and little cakes, when baked with
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The flavour will be more pleasing; cakes so soft that they melt in the mouth; pastry, crisp and short.

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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

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Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions)*, *APERIENT (slow purgative)*, *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

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LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

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We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

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Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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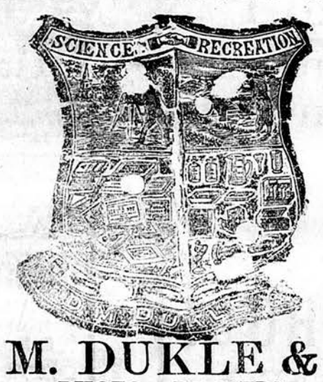

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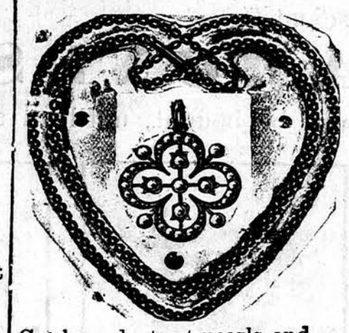
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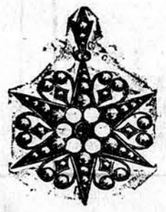
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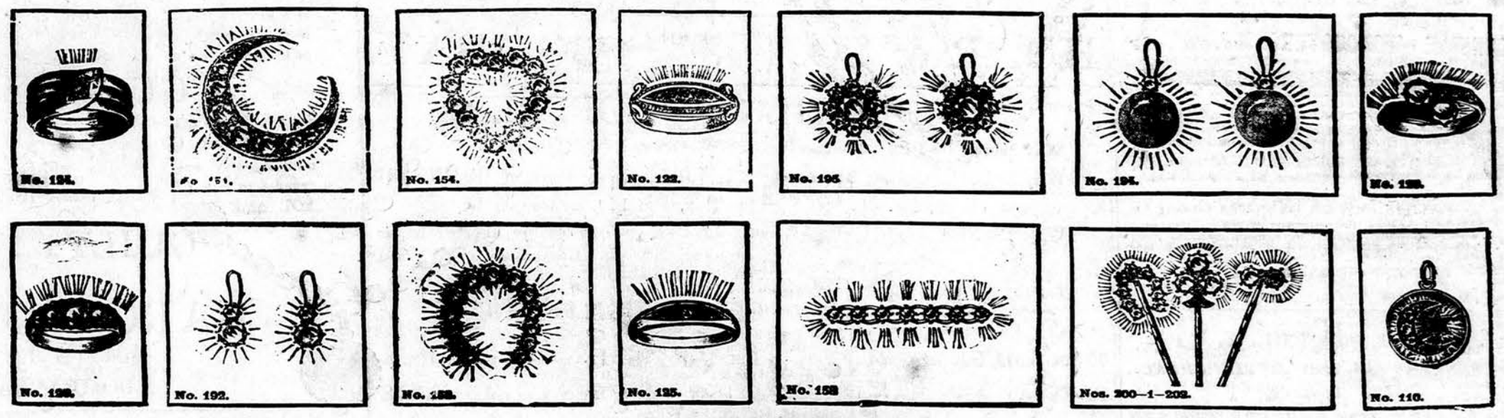

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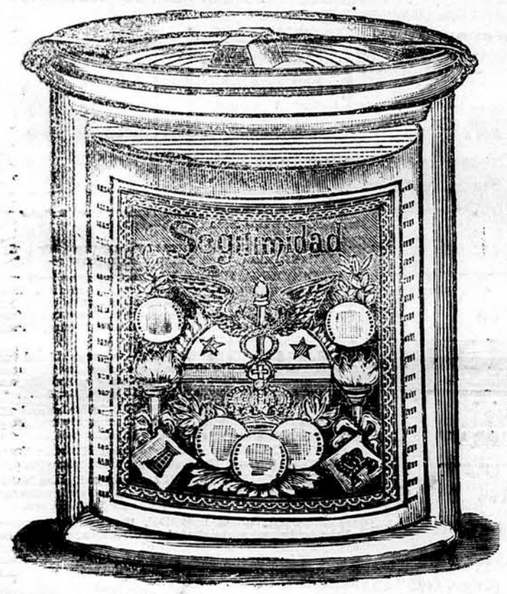

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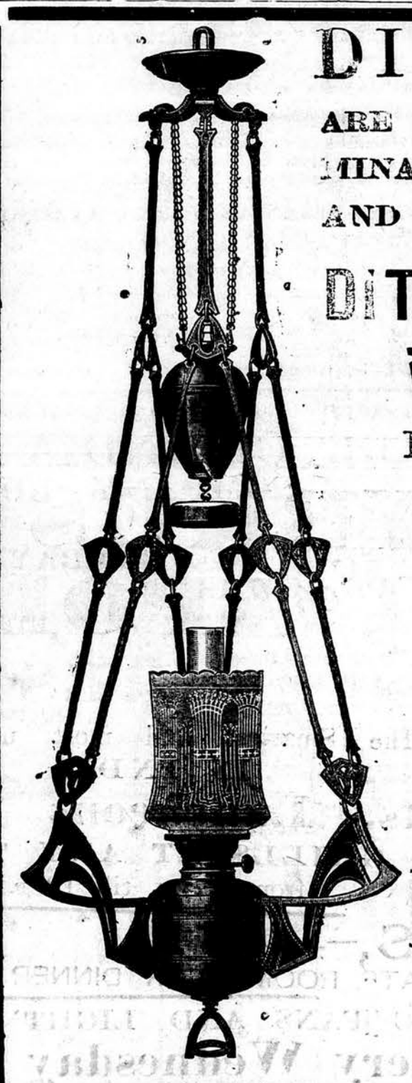

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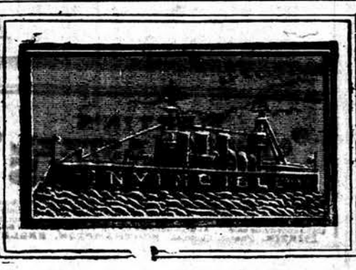

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